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THE PAST ETERNITY.

He stood upon a craggy shore, Not of the earthly deep, Where waves, in elemental rour, Know not the rest of sleep; Re stood beside a wider wave Than ever was the seaman's grave The motionless and leaden see Of the long past eternity.

Me mw no vessel moving there, Ma back u inn the tide, That heavy lay in thick black air, Hiding its bound'ry wide. And darkening from the silent shore The dead, dead waters evermore-He saw but one sad object there, The grave of hope as of despair.

No wreck lay on its allent strand. Ik there no fragment threw; O'er all that periol'd from the hand In sloggish wave it drew; Theim'd them unfathomably deep Mit an illimitable sleep; And nothing a'er omerged again, Or left a ripple on that main.

He stood upon the shuddering shore, Void, calm, dim, desolate, Till deeper shades the wave came o'er, And shadows small and great, Like the Morgana oftimes cast-Formies and few in gloom they past,-Upward reflected from below In the sea's depth they come and go. They were but shapes of dimness, weak

As outline of a dream, Yet were they all his eye could take Unwhelm'il in that black stream, Of former worlds, and thoughts, and man, That were and ne'er should be again-The all of what soon will be Our semblance to posterity

The gaper saw-his heart was sad ; He view'd that occas with despair; Hemarmur'd not, but, mouraful, eled An resignation linger'd there; One fittle hour, until the tide Boss o'er him, and he tranquil died, And with the nameless in that sea, Perpetten sank and pass'd away !

THE PINCH OF SHUFF.

It is not many years since a widow of abou who had some business at Brussels, stops short time at an hotel in that city. She at the table d'hote, and generally spent a part of the evening at a public room. This widow, whose name was Dorval, was that sort of a person whom the men all ad the women abuse. The former delared that she was the loveliest and most beag of creatures, and the latter avowed sha had not the smallest claim to beauty. Whatever be claims, however, one thing is certain, slight but finely rounded form, though too petite lar dimity, was a model of grace. Her features ald not boast the cold regularity which, in the esitie's aye, constitutes beauty; but the brillianor of her complexion, the varied expression of her sparkling eyes, and the bewitching archness of her smile, rendered her a dangerous subject to a man of sensibility. She had only been a fow days at the hotel when an English gentleman chanced to dine at the public table. He was struck at the first glance with her charms, and being well acquainted with foreign manners, be thought he might address himself rather freely to a lady whom he found at the table d'hote. He complimented her—she replied with spirit, but with becoming reserve. The Englishman, whom we shall call Milbourne, tecame every moment more fascinated. Puzzled, however, by the apparent incheistency in her situation and manhe asked if she would accompany him to the theatrn; she refused with a tone that showed hinly that she considered the proposal as an inmat bouff box), then will you take a pinch 14 I never take a pinch of snuff, dr," the widow, turning up her pretty little nose, eie air of ineffable disdain. " So much the madame; you loose one of the greatest yes of life. I have tried all sorts of enjoyar one thing fatigued, another disgusted this pleasure brought repentance and that

ck we that in my fest yexation and enmi. found occasional relief from a pinch of so I became a snuff taker five years ago, shat time to this I have had no ennui nadome, lot me advise you to try my refor this distemper, with which we are all titled mere or less. they have und and don't do at have an occasion for it, (replied the lady oldly.) I am not troubled with ennui, and if I

of which I should not tire. It sudden-

were, & should, think there were more rational means of dispelling it." "Name them, madame, of you please." . Reading, reflection, the offican of benevolence, the pleasures of society. As At conditions, I have tried all that; reading soc me to sleep; and reflection made my head ache; historolence I own is pretty well, but one cannot secupy one's self in that way from morning to night; as to the plensures of society, I have schooled by one half my acquaintance, and laughed at by the other. I am, therefore, not Aroundly disposed to mankind. So you see, moderns, I have nothing left for it but to amuse myself in this way," and opening a must box be ok a pinch and presented it to her.

mild provoked at what she considered . . May, mademe, (cried Milbourne,) yes sint hot go in anger."-" I am not angry, sir," aried the lady, then trying to disongue her hand which he had taken bull of ... You forgive me " Yes," replicit she, but not in the most phoid toos in the world." Yary well, then, to preve that you don't bear malice, take a pinch

- At chase which the widow's patience and tenmen both Periods bor, and she burst into there.

bourne what he meant by insulting the lady. The Englishman immediately took fire; he replied in a tone of defiance which frightened madame Dorval. She endeavoured to stifle the dispute by protesting she was not offended; but the gentlemen were too hot-headed to be easily pacified they dissembled their resentments till the widow had left the room; but as soon as she did, the dispute was renewed. In a few moments it rose to such a height that a meeting was arranged for the morning; and thus, for no greater cause than a lady's refusal to take a pinch of snuff, two men, who were not destitute either of common sense or principle, so far in their anger forgot both, as to be guilty of the folly and impiety of risking their own, and seeking each other's

Both perhaps repented when the challenge was given and accepted; but it was then, according to the notions of false honour so prevalent among mankind, too late. They retired to their respective apartments; Milbourne wrote two or three letters, and began to pace his room deeply engaged in ruminating on the probable event of the approaching meeting.

Suddenly be fancied he smelt fire, he threw open the door of his chamber, and beheld the staircase enveloped in smoke. His first thoughts were for others; he ran to the different apartments vociferating "Fire!" In a few moments every body in the house was alarmed, all hastened to escape; and Milbourne, on going down stairs, found the greater part of the inmater assembled in the street, before the door of the hotel. It was indeed time, for the flames were bursting out in every direction. The first person whom Milbourne saw, was his antagonist .-"My God!" cried the Englishman at the sight of him, "where is madame?" They looked eagerly around; she was not to be seen.

"Ah heavens!" exclaimed the landlord, "sh must be lost -see her chamber is on fire." " A ladder quickly," cried Milbourne. "We have none, and if we had, it would be of no use, you will perish without being able to save her." " 1 will try, however," cried Milbourne, and breaking from his antagonist, who, shocked at the certain death to which he seemed devoting himself, had caught hold of his arm, he rushed back into the flames.

" He is lost," exclaimed the bystanders, " No no," cried Count de S-, "Providence will not suffer him to perish," and he hastened for a ladder, which he recollected to have seen in the morning, at a little distance from the hotel. He was fortunate enough to find it, in a few moments it was reared against the window at which Milbourne was seen with madame in his arms.

" God be praised," cried the Englishman frewhom terror had deprived of her senses. "Bod be praised!" was echoed by all present, with a feeling of mingled joy and terror, as they saw the floor of the apartment fall with a terrible crash. Milbourne had found her lying insensible on her bed; he wrapped her in his arms and saved her from being burnt, but he was himself very much scorched. He delivered her to the care of the women, and it being by this time ascertained that no lives were lost, Milbourne and the Comte hastened to convey her to her new lodging. She was at that moment hardly capable of speaking, but she begged to see him in the morning. These gentlemen then separated to take some repose, but not before they had shaken hands in amity.

The next morning Milbourne waited upon the widow. 'Ah my preserver,' cried she, starting up as he entered, and clasping both his hands in hers, ' what shall I say to you, how shall I ever repay?' Repay! nonsense, take a pinch of enuff,' cried Milbourne in a tone of gaiety which Yery well (cried Milbourne, pulling out ill disguised the emotions the beautiful widow's fervent gratitude had called forth. My readers will believe that this time she did not refuse. "Can't you find it excellent, indeed," cried Milbourne. 'Yes, excellent, indeed,' cried she when the fit of sneezing which it had occasione had subsided. " I thought (said Milbourne in a tone of triumph) that you could be prevailed upon to take it; but this is nothing: I have with At last & determined to look out for me semples of all the different kinds of snuff that are used, some of which I have myself introduced and had compounded under my own di-

rection; you shall try them all." The widow, perhaps, would rather have been excused from giving this proof of her gratitude; but what could she deny to her deliverer? We do not know how she became a conneisseur in sauff, for in a few days Milbourne found that his penchant' for it, began to be superseded by another * penchant'-in short, the widow's fin eyes caused certain uneasy sensations which even his favorite amusement of snuff taking could not dissipate. One day, while he was sitting with her, he suddenly fell into a fit of abstraction, and his box which be held in his hand dropped on the floor. 'How unlucky! you have spilled all your snuff, cried Madame Dorval, stooping to pick up the bur. "Never mind," said Milbourne, gently detaining her hand as she presented it to him, " snuff is a good thing, but it is not a panacea for every care." 'Indeed, (cried the widow, archly,) and when did you discover that?" " Not until to-day; I have taken three times my usual quantity in order to put you out of my heart; but I can't; I see clearly there is but one way to manage that matter satisfactorily. I must either marry you or run away from you. Now, dear madame, which shall I do?" "Run away to be sure," cried the widow; but what signifies what a woman says, when her eyes contradict her topque? Milbourne trusted to the former, and he was right; pressed his suit with ardor; a mutual explination took plece. The Englishman was a rich, whimsical, but noble minded being. The widow was virtuous, well born, but comparatively poor. No obstacle opposed a union which they mutually de-

and one of them, Count de S-, asked Mil- taken place, Milbourne was the happy father of two lovely children, and their infantine caresses, and the attention of his beautiful wife, occupied him so completely, that he no longer felt ennui, and we are assured that his snuff box is discard-

FABRICATION UP THE DIAMOND. The mania of the "Philosopher's stone' having disappeared, a new sort of fever is beginning to disturb the pulses of the French Savans. It is agreed that one cannot manufacture gold out of lead or copper; but M. Gannal of the French Academy of Sciences, has discovered a process by which crystals may be obtained of pure carbon, possessing all the properties of the diamond, and in particular that of scratching the hardest bolies. His method is to separate the sulphur from the carbonate of sulphur, by means of phosphorus; and the pure carbon thus obtained presents itself in a crystalized form. Twenty of the crystals, at his last experiment, were large enough to be lifted on the point of a knife; and three were of the size of millet seed. These three were submitted to the inspection of M. Champigny, manager of the jewellery warehouse of M Petito, and pronounced by him to be real diamonds. Another scientific adventurer has addressed himself to the French Academy of Sciences on the subject. This is M. Cagnart-Delatour, whose process (altogether different from that of M. Gannal,) is in the meantime a secret. His memoir was accompanied with some tubes filled with diamond dust-that is to say, with crystalizations of carbon; one of the particles of which was perfectly diaphanous, and evidently of a pyramidal form. These, however, were only the produce of his first attempts; and he is since experimentalizing on a greater scale, in the hope of being able to exhibit, very speedily, diamonds of much larger dimensions. There is a third gentleman also, as M. Arago, of the French Institute, has communicated, employed on the same pursuit. His method of decomposing the carbonate of sulphur is by means of the Voltaic pile. The importance of this affair, even supposing the success of the experiments to come up to the wildest imaginations of men, is of course greatly exagge rated. We question whether diamonds could not in the meantime be bought much cheaper than manufactured; but even should the improvements of chemistry facilitate their production to an unlimited extent, this would only have the effect of depriving them of the conventional value they at present possess, and of removing the brilliant necklace from the throat of a duchess, to glitter on the plebeian skin of her waiting-woman. At the same time, from the nature of the diamond, and in particular its effect on hard bodies, the subject is by no means destitute of interest and importance. It is at all events sufficiently curious to tempt us to watch the progress of this discovery, and.

From the London Courier.

from time to time, lay the results before our

THE NEW PALACE.

This building is now beginning to show itself, and the more it is developed, the more it as-sumes the appearance of a Royal residence. The front of the Palace, which faces St. James' Park, is in a state of forwardness to admit of almost the entire of the scaffolding being taken down; and though much time was lost, and money expended, in building and removing the wings which were first erected, no one will retheir disappearance. Their construction was had and in the most vile taste—that of their successors chaste and splendid. The ground loor from wing to wing along the front, is faced y splendid columns of the Doric order, which upport a balcony above, and form a spacious colonnade, under which the company attending on gala days will promenade previously to their their carriages. On the external of the right wing, situate where Buckingham-gate formerly stood, is an entrance in a crescent form orna mented with pillars of the Ionic order. At this entrance visitors at Court will be set down, and assing across the wing attain the colonnade, which they will traverse from thence to the grand or centre door, which opens immediately nto the hall. By this door it was originally in tended that the public should be admitted to the Royal Chapel, but the idea of granting this inlulgence, though once entertained, has been given up. At the end of each wing is a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns from the balcony beneath, by which balcony the whole ace of the building may be traversed. tablature of each pediment is tastefully filled up with groups of figures in white marble, exquisite-ly carved in alto relievo, illustrative of the arts and sciences. On the extreme points of the right ying are fixed statues, representing History, graphy, and Astronomy. And on those of the left wing, Painting, Music, and Architecture. On he entablature of the centre pediment it is inended to place the Arms of England; and on tended to place the Arms of England; and on the top of it are fixed Neptune, with Commerce on one side of him, and Navigation on the other. Around the entire building, and above the win-dows, is a delicately worked friene, combining in a scroll, the rose, shamrock, and thistle; the whole surmounted by a balustrade. Scaffolding has recently been erected, to enable the workmen to raise the front pediment, and to add to the drapery of Neptune, so as to hide, as much as possible, the dome, which, in the state it now s, has a disagreeable appearence from the front f the Palace. It is intended, however, so to heavy appearance it new possesses, though even in its present state it adds very considerably to the grandess of the back front, which is by no means the least splendid part of the structure. The dome forms the exact centre, and its bay is continued to the contract of the structure.

Some of the gentlemen then present advanced, sired. In the course of two years after it had terrace is a balustrade adorned with bell vases of great elegance; and from its centre, a flight of steps descend to an extensive lawn, of which we shall speak hereafter. On each end of the terrace is a conservatory, supported by Ionic pillars, the distances between which are at present filled up by slight brick work, as they serve for carpenter's shops; but this is temporary, and will be supplied with glass windows of very superior quality and workmanship. The roof he entire structure is covered with what is called Lord Stanhope's cement, which is made on the remises, and consists of tar, chalk, and sand, which, when hardened, is as firm and impervious to the weather as the hardest stone. While this ement is still fresh and soft, flat tiles or slates re worked upon it, by which means a smooth surface is obtained, so that were it not for the brick between the wings and the centre, a leasant promenade would be formed, the whole xtent of the building. The Centre, or Royal Entrance to the Palace, will consist of a magnificent arch of white marble, a copy of the arch of Constantine at Rome, with the exception of mounted figure of his present Majesty, which t is in contemplation to place on the top. This arch consist of a centre and two side entrances, and its workmanship is expected to rival every thing of the kind produced in this country. It vill be placed at some distance in front of the salace, and from it, on either side, will be an pen railing of Mosaic gold, extending to the ter points of each wing, so as to form a semicircle. This will have a most splendid effect, nd if, as it is said to be contemplated, the entre row of trees in the Mall of St. James's Park is taken down, the coup d'ail will be leasing in a high degree. The space or court efore the palace will be a grass plat, surrounded by a carriage road of gravel; and in the centre will be a handsomely ornamented foun-tain. The grounds in the rear are not extensive. and therefore not very elaborately laid out. Directly opposite to the palace is a lawn, terminating with a pretty serpentine piece of water, planted mound, shutting out a view of the Royal Mews, which would otherwise disagreeably in-

rude itself. To the right, and in a more distant

part of the ground, are pleasantly contrived gravel walks, well stocked with shrubs and

We have hitherto spoken of the external, but

ning with the Entrance Hall, which, though no

owers of the season. Yet, to say the most of it, it is but a small garden, its greatest space being but from the palace to Grosvenor-place.—

of great extent, will have an imposing effect.— The pavement will be of white marble, slightly veined with blue; and the entire hall will be bordered with a scroll of sienna, or yellow, con tred with resettes of pace-coloured marbles, in aid in the most masterly style of workmansh which is now carrying on, on the premises, much of it being already completed. The height of the Hall is about 33 feet. The walls will be of Scagliola, and in ten different situations around them will be placed podestals, each bearing double columns of white marble. Dicart, opposite to the front entrance is an arch, which, by the ascent of hair a dozen march steps, leads to the Statue Gallery, which branches to the right and left, and is about 135 feet long. This, of course, as its appellation will be furnished with statuary by the first masters; and, by way of relief to the walls, which will be, like the Hall, of Scagliola, white marble columns, to the amount of 110, will be placed in pairs throughout the gallery. Opposite the archway, and still in the centre of the ouilding, will be a pair of splendid doors, leading stibule, which is crowned by the first o over department of the dome, the ceiling which, as it regards the plasterer's work, is in a great state of forwardness. It is pannelled iamonds, and enriched with the rose, shamrock and thistle, alternately, in a style of workman ship which we understand to be unequalled .open upon the terrace. To the right and left re two rooms of court size, called Dining rooms. ach having four windows, affording a view of the grounds at the back. These rooms will be commented with pilasters of Scagliola, 23 feet igh, with Corinthian capitals, supporting a corsice of extraordinary richness. The ceilings will e splendidly ornamented. The height of the rooms is about 33 feet. We shall now retrace our steps to the Entrance Hall, and ascend the rand Staircase, which is situate on the lef and side of the door. The steps are to be of white marble, and are in fact all prepared and ready for fixing. The first or lower step is 28 feet, and one entire piece; as they ascend, they decrease in length, until they become but 12 feet, which is the measurement of the shortest. The balustre will be of Mosaic gold. On reachng the first landing place, the staircase branch o the right and left, making rather sudde urns, and arriving at the same landing place above. The first doors will open into a small vestibule, with an arched coiling, which bears er, such work, perhaps, being seldom to be seen. This hall is lighted by a sky-light, which will be hid by a large and brilliant star of engraved glass. Next to this is the anti-room, which large folding doors will open to the Throne which large folding doors will ensytment, ornaroom: this will be a splendid apartment, ornanented with columns of the Corinthian order. At the upper end will be placed the throne, which will be surmounted by a canopy to be moulded in plaster. Persons having made their obeisance, will quit the presence by turning to the left, and entering the Picture Gallery, which will be the most magnificent thing of the kind extant. It is of the whole extent of the centre building. The ceiling, which is finished, displays richness of design and er cution unrivalled. It has an eliptic arch along the centre, with pendants connected to each other by a continuation of arches. To these pendants will be hung

we forgot to mention in its place, that at the end of the Status Gallery into be created a Temple, dedicated to the Muses, which will be supported by marble columns. A similar Temple will be built at the upper end of the picture Gallery. On each side of the gallery are circular lory. On each side of the gallery are circular openings for the admission of light, over which a skylight is fixed, the whole length of the gallery. The skylights will not be seen, as each of these openings will be gland with coloured and engraved glam, by Blacker, ferming the stars of the different orders. Foreign as well as English. Opening the gallery, we arrive at the Drawing reases, of which pothing can be said at present, but that they will be high and unterpresent, but the right and left of the dome, to which they will be accessed the large faiting

splendid chandeliers. Among the ernaments of the ceiling are spread engles at every arch, the exquisite plumage of which will astonish every

ed from the upper end of the drawing-room

The armoury is in the right wing, and leads directly into the King's pew of the Chapel, which is situate in that part of the pile which may be seen to jut on the side near Buckinghamgate. This was Queen Charlotte's Library. It has now an iron roof. Immediately under chapel is the Kitchen, on a level with which are the different offices connected with that important department, and over which, and directly under the armoury, are the silver scullery and plate rooms. The whole of the upper rooms, or sleep-ing apartments, are finished, and in a fit state for being inhabited, with the exception of those in the wings; but the rooms of the former wings

were altogether in a state of as much forward-ness as the other parts of the building, when it was determined to take them down. The interior of the present wings is necessarily in a mere skeleton condition, and it can therefore merely be stated, with respect to them, that the left, which skirts Constitution-hill, will contain a splendid suite of apartments dedicated to the ing's private use. The right wing, or Pimlico side will be used as offices and apartments for persons of the Household, as will also the ground floor of the left, or King's wind. The flooring of the whole of the State apartments is to be upon an entirely new principle, at

least in this country. The centre will be of oak laid in small diamonds, with the grain crossed different ways. The sides of the floors are to be inlaid with different coloured woods, forming devices of various kinds, from patterns by eminent artists.-These floors will always be kept in a high state of Polish. The doors to these spartments, it is said, surpass any thing of the kind ever beheld, for workmanship. They are of mahogany, with panels of looking glass; and when complete, will, including the frames, &c, cost the enormous sum of 400/. each. Notwithstanding that an immense sum of money has been, and still remains to be expended, the most rigid economy has been practised throughout. competent person was sent to Italy to superintend the supply of marble from the Carara quarries, for which a contract was entered into with the proprietor, who supplies it at the low-est possible price that the article can be obtain-ed for in Italy. The superintendent, from being advised of the size of the columns, &c. required bout the building, is enabled to ship off blocks of a corresponding size, which saves much labor in working it up, and admits of the most extensive ornaments being entire. Thus it was that single blocks of marble were seen going towards the Palace some time ago, drawn with difficulty by six or eight and twenty horses Siztega Corinthian capitals of white marble were received from Italy a short time since. They are of first rate workmanship, and cost above sixty pounds each. If they had been carved in this country, they could not have been completed for less than 2001. each. We understand that the houses on the Pimlico side are to be taken down, from the point opposite the principal gate to the King's Mews, as far back as Stafford-place, taking the square of buildings, including James-street, Buckingham-gate. The columns which we have described as supporting the conservatories, are those which formed the screen before Carlton house. Upon the whole, we augur favourably of the new Palace, and think it will do cre-

From a London paper.

SUICIDE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Yesterday morning an nquest was held before R. Carter, Esq. the oper of Surrey, and a respectable Jury, at the Anchor and Hope, in New street, Elizabeth-place, Kennington, on view of the body of Miss Eliza Gray, aged 16, who destroyed herself by taking posson, on Friday night last. The la-mentable occurrence had excited great interest in the neighbourhood, from the extreme youth of the unhappy girl, and the singular circumstances

attending the commission of the act.

Mr. Armstrong, a surgeon, deposed, that he was sent for to the deceased, at No. 18 New street, on Saturday merging last, but on his arrival she was quite dead. She had been very sick, and he analyzed the matter which she had thrown from her stomach, and found it strongly mpregnated with arsenic. He also examined a cup in the room, at the bottom of which he found a small quantity of arsenic. Witness has

ceased was caused by her taking arsenic.

Mrs. Ann Gray, mother of the deceased, was called in and examined: she was distressingly agitated.—She stated that the deceased was 16 years of age in August last, and was the eldest of five girls. She had been from the age of 12 years subject to excessive sickness in the stomach and giddiness in the head, which was frequently brought on if she had occasion to stoop bout three weeks ago she was seized with violent vomitting, accompanied by dreadful pains in the head, which lasted for an hour or two; but remedies which she had been accustomed to take were administered, and she recovered. On Friday last the witness and her daughter both complained of being poorly, and the deceased procured some eggs for supper, and some brandy to mix for the witness. The deceased after supper complained of being worse, and went to b She was very sick, and was obliged repeatedly to get out of bed. About half past ten o'clock witness went up to her, and found her more composed, and witness then went to her own bed. In about a quarter of an hour she again heard her retching with great violence, and went to her room, where she found her in great agony. to her room, where she found her in great agony. She got worse until two o'clock in the morning, when, at her own request, witness removed her to her (witness's) hed. Soon after this hir. Gray came home, and they, aat with her administering the best camedies they could think of. She became very restless, and requested to be removed to the children's bed, as it was not so high, and she got in and out more easily. She continued to get worse, and died about Ao clock. It was shortly before her death that witness requested Mr. Marks to fatch a doctor, but the deceased was dead before he arrived. Witness did not know of her own knowledge that her daughter had taken any thing. She thought her illness of the same kind, and arising from the same causes, as she had often seen before. She got worse until two o'clock in the morn

any thing?

Mrs. Gray—No. Sir, but my husband did repostedly; and she answered, "What a silly man
you are, father, to think I hape taken any thing,
I shall get better: dont force. Witness found
to paper, or signs of armone, about the root.

Concerned. The Large of the continues and the Person of the state of the same of the

somewhat flighty and impatient; but nothing further. She had generally an extraordinary flow of spirits.

How of spirits.

CORONER—Do you know if there had been any attachment formed, the breaking off of which affected her mind.

Mrs. Gray—No, Sir. A young lad had, I believe, formed an attachment for her; but'l don't know that it was mutual; I rather think not. I cannot say that the breaking off of this acquaintance had any effect upon hereat all. She never said any thing on the subject. There had been some correspondence between them.

Mr. Wm. Marks, the landlord of the house in

which Mr. Gray and his family were lodgers deposed, that he had known the deceased since agust last, and was constantly in the hebit of seeing her. She was a gay, spirited, high-minded girl, and rather flirty in her manner. She was very seldom from home, and then only with the friends of her parents. She was very food of fun, or even mischief, and was constantly saying "I must have a lark to-day." About ten days ago she came running down stairs, and capered about, and witness and "Elize, what is the matter with you?" She replied, "Oh, Mr. Marks, I am mad to-day, and I must get into mischief." About a week ago there had been mischief." About a week ago there had been a heavy wash in the house, and she cut the garden lines and let all the clothes down in the dirt. A young man, named Coulston, had paid his addresses to her. Last Saturday night week she accompanied witness and his wife to the Surrey Theatre, and at the end of the third set Surrey Theatre, and at the end of the procure of Jane Shere, witness went out to procure some oranges. When he returned he found that the deceased had been accosted by young that the deceased had been accosted by young

that the deceased had been accosted by young Coulston, and had gone away with him. Witness went in search of her to two or three cyster-shops and pastry-cooks, but could not fad her. She did not reach home until one o'clock in the morning, and witness scoulded her saverally. She said she had been with James Coulston and his brother, who had both behaved very kindly to her, and had taken her all the way over Blackfriers-bridge, on purpose to treat her with ices, of which she was very fond. Her father and mother were very angry, and a day or two after she expressed her regret for what had occurred, and requested witness to write a letter to James Coulston apologizing for not meeting him again according to appointment.

Coulston was called in, and produced this letter, of which the following is a copy.—

"My dear James,—I am sorry it was not in my

"My dear James,-I am sorry it was not in my power to see you again on Saturday night, but my father and mother had come home, and Mr. and Mrs. Marks also. The latter were so much hurt at my long stay from them, and at not findhurt at my long stay from them, and at not find-ing me at home, that they were almost read to think they had taken me out, and went up stairs and told my father and mother. They did not knew I was with you; had I told them all would have been right. My father was very an-gry with me for leaving Mr. and Mrs. Marks, and questioned me very much as so where yet are. I told him you are not yet returned to Stockwell, but are in expectation of soon deing so. Being in haste I must now conclude mother watches me. I send you my sincere love, and wishing you health and happiness, I remain, door James, your's sincerely.

"Mr. J. H. Coulston, Stockwell Brewery,

"N. B. Please to send me your answer, di-rected to me at Mrs. Houldsworth's, 12, New-street, Prince's-street, Kennington."

Mr. Marks continued The deceased read this letter and approved of it. She received so answer, but witness did not hear her complete on that score. He knew of no cause of anger to induce her to cat the clothes-line. He could not san at any time he thought she had her reason under her coatrol. Witness was convinced that she took some nux vomice a fortnight ago. She came running down stairs, and said, "Oh, Mr. Marks, do send for a doctor, for I am so ill, and my mother is so cruel, that she won't get up and send for one." She was very sick on that occasion, and her mother gave her some hanf-ton, and she recovered.

A Juroz-I believe her mether was very kind Witness-To a fault, in my opinion. I offer

told Mrs. Gray she was spoiling Elita.

Coroner—Do you think her mind was disordered in consequence of her attachment to Coulston.

Witness-I think not; but I know she was very much devoted to him. I never thought her of unsound mind entil the dreadful occurrence, and now I am inclined to look back with a different eye upon some of her actions. I sever heard her quarrel with her parents. She had always money at her command. I saw her on Friday afternoon last, and she was then in a great flow of spirits.

James Halme Coulston, a very boyish-lee

youth, aged 16 years last March, was sworn, and stated that he had known the deceased four or five months. He did not go to the berry Theatre on Saturday west in correspondent of any appointment with her. He saw her is the pit, and she nodded to him, and she came over to his seat

CORONER.-Why did she not return to witness.—I did not see them afterware theatre was so much crowded.

Congress.—Don't tell me you could in thom. Mind what you say, Sir. Did you

she go out together during the perfect.
Witness—Ves, once, for about ist
to get a bottle of ginger beer. My be with us. We came out at twelve b'ele went to her father's, and left her at the I am clerk at the Stockwell Brewery, I am clerk at the Stockwell Brewery, of Mr. Ellia is the proprietor. I have seen the ceased often in the presence of her better never saw anything flighty about her, and dever think her mind unacund. Mrs. Cray of entered the room, and presented an open he to the Coroner, addressed to "Miss Elias Gray This letter, Mrs. Gray and, was brought to door by a boy more these his realisage, and into her daughter's bands, but witness got from her. The following is a copy:—

from her. The following is a copy:

"Dear Flies.—I leved you more than any body in the world, but fortune assessment to persecute me. When I dent at you had been accounted to the second of the secon

CURRESPONDENCE

Bosrow, Nov. 26, 1828. he Benevirable John Quincy Adams.

The undersigned, citizens of Massechuiding in Boston and its vicinity, take
irty of addresting you on the subject of a
dis published in the National Intelligenthe Sist of October, and which purports to been communicated or authorized by

In this statement, after speaking of those in-riduals in this State, wheat he writer desig-test as 'certain leaders of the party which had a management of the State Legislature in their ade, in the year 1800,' and saying that in the cast of a civil-war, he (Mr. Adams) 'had no abt the leaders of the party would secure the operation with them of Great Britain,' it is ded, 'that their object was, and had been for round years, a dissolution of the Union, and y untablishment of a separate Confederation, there from unequivecul evidence, although a provable in a court of law."

parablishment of a separate Confederation, know from unequivecal evidence, although t preventile in a court of law."

This, oir, is not the expression of an opinion to the exture and tentency of the measures that time publicly adopted, or proposed, by a party prevailing in the State of Massachula. Every citizen was at liberty to form his a spinious on that subject; and we cheerfully unit the propriety of those measures to the givent of an impartial posterity. But the shows which we have quoted contains the artism of a distinct fact, as one within your referred which we have quoted contains the parties of a distinct fact, as one within your referred haveledge. We are not permitted to consider it as the unguarded expression of irritated feelings, hastily uttored at a time of great political excitement. Twenty years have elapsed into this charge was first made, in private correspondence with certain members of Congress; and it is now deliberately repeated, and brought refer the public under the annotion of your mans, as being founded on mequivocal evidence, within your knowledge.

We do not claim for correlves, nor even for these deceased friends whose representatives

or deceased friends whose representatives in this didrecs, the title of leaders of any print Massachusetts; but we were associated elities with the party provailing here at the of referred to in the statement above menod; some of as concurred in all the meaapproved and supported those measurest. Many of our associates who still currive, are dispersed throughout Mannachustelle and Maine, and could not easily be convened to join as on the present session. We trust, however, that you will not question our right, if not for consists alone, at hast in helialf of the highly valued trionds with whom we assed at that time, and especially of those of them who are now deceased, respectfully to ask from you such a full and precise statement of the facts and evidence relating to this accusation, as may enable to fairly to meet and answer it.

The object of this letter therefore is, to re

quest you to state

First, Who are the persons, designated as leadern of the party prevailing in Massachuretts in the year 1808, whose object, yes assect, was and had been for several years a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation? and ndly, The whole evidence on which that

harge is founded.
It is admitted in the statement of the charge that it is not proveable in a court of law, and o course that you are not in possession of any le-gal evidence by which to maintain it. The eviice, however, must have been such as in your opinion would have been pronounced unequivo-eal by upright and honourable men of discrimi-nating minds; and we may certainly expect from

your sense of justice and self respect, a full dis-electure of all that you possess.

A charge of this nature, coming as it does from the first magistrate of the nation, acquires an importance which we cannot affect to disre-gards and it is one which we ought not to leave usanswered. We are therefore constrained, by a regard to our deceased friends and to our posterity, as well as by a sense of what is due to soir own honor, most solemnly to declare, that we have never known nor suspected that the party which prevailed in Massachusetts in the year 1908, or any other party in this state, ever entertained the design to produce a dissolution of the Union, or the establishment of a separate Confederation. It is impossible for us in any other measure to refute, or area to ther measure to refete, or even to enewer the harge, until we see it fully and particular tated, and know the evidence by which it is t

be maintained. The undersigned think it due to themselves to The underagned think it due to themselves to add, that in making this application to you, they have no design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question whatever. Notiting is it their purpose to enter into a vindication or discussion of the measures publicly adopted and avowed by the persons against the control of the measures.

the above charge has been made. Our pole object is to draw forth all the evidence on which that charge is founded, in order that the public may judge of its application and its

We we Me, with due respect, your obediest servents, E. G. OTTS.

E. G. OTTS.

E. G. OTTS.

E. M. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. PARSONS,

WILLIAM PRESCOTT,

DANIEL SARGENT,

JOHN LOW ELL,

WILLIAM SULLIVAR,

CHARLES JACKSON,

WARREN DUTTON,

BENLI PICKMAN,

ERNRY CABOT,

—Son of the late George Cabel.

C. C. PARSONS,

C. C. PARSONS,
Thoughilter Parsons, Esq. deceased. -Son of the late Samuel Dexter. ADAMS REPLY TO THE PRECEDING

I have received your letter of the imiliance—I have received your lotter of the will and recognizing among the signatures I, name of persons for whom, a long and on any menterrupted friendship, her ouvered the hitterness of political discussion, it would a afforded me physicare to ensurer with ex-lasse and ended not only those persons, but |中で | 中国

that I trust that you will spets so the pain of detailing them.

But, Goatlamen, this is not all. You undertake your faquilities, but in your own names along but so the representatives of a great and powerful party, dispensed throughout the States of Mannachasetts and Maine: A party commanding, at the time to which your sequence refer a devoted majority is the Lagislature of the then United Commenwealth; and oven now, if judged of by the character of its volunteer delegation, of great influence and respectability.

I cannot recognize you, on this occasion, as the representatives of that party, for two reasons—first, became you have mether produced your credentials for presenting yourselves as their champions, nor assigned entisfactory reasons for presenting yourselves without them. But, secondly, and chiefly, became your introduction of that party into this question is entireduction of the party into this question is entireduction. you do not know that the federal or any other party, at the time to which my statement refers; intended to produce the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a new confederacy, does not take the inco, which your own statement of my charge (as you are pleased to consider it) had tendered. The statement authorized by me, speke, not of the federal party, but of certain leaders of that party. In my own letters to the Members of Congress, who did me the henor at that agonizing crisis to our National Union, of soliciting my confidential opinions upon measures under deliberation, I expressly acquitted the great body of the federal party, not only of participating in the secret designs of those leaders, but even of being privy to or believing in their existence. I now cheerfully repeat that declaration. I well know that the party were not prepared for that convulsion, to which declaration. I well know that the party were not prepared for that convulsion, to which the measures and designs of their leaders were instigating them; and my extreme anxiety for the substitution of the menintercourse for the embarge arose from the imminent danger that the continuance and enforcement of this latter measure would promote the views of those leaders, by goading a majority of the people and of the legislature to the pitch of physical resistance, by State authority, against the execution of the laws of the Union; the only effectual means by which the Union could be dissolved. Your modesty has prompted you to disclaim the character of leaders of the federal party at that time. If I am to consider this as more than a mere disavowel of form, I must say that the charge, which I lament to see has excited so much of your sen-

vowel of form, I must say that the charge, which I lament to see has excited so much of your sensibility, had no reference to any of you.

Your avowed object is controversy. You call for a precise state of facts and evidence; not affecting, so far as you know, any one of you, but to enable you fairly to meet and to answer it.

And you demand,

1. Who are the persons designated as leaders of the perty prevailing in Massachesetts, in the year 1808, whose object I assert was, and had been, for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederacy? and

federacy? and

2. The whole evidence, on which that charge is founded.

You observe that it is admitted, in the statement of the charge, that it is not provable in a court of law, and your inference is, that I am of course not in personne of any legal evidence, hy which to maintain it. Yet you call upon me to mame the parsons affected by the charge; a charge is your estimate deeply stigmatising upon those persons; and you permit yourselves to remind ma, that my sense of justice and self-respect oblige me to disclose all that I possers.—My sense of justice to you, gentlemen, induces me to remark, that I leave your self-respect to the moral influences of your own minds, without presuming to measure it by the dictation of mine. Suppose, then, that in compliance with your call, I should name one, two, or three persons, as intended to be included in the charge. Suppose neither of those persons to be one of you. You however have given them notice, that I have no evidence against them, by which the charge is proveable in a court of law—and you know that I, as well as yourselves, am amenable to

that I, as well as yourselves, am amenable to the laws of the land. Does your self-respect convince you that the persons so named, if guil-ty, would furnish the evidence against them-selves, which they have been notified that I do not possess? Are you sure that the correspond-ence, which would prove their guilt, may not in the lapse of 25 years have been committed to the flames! In these days offailing and of treachthe flames! In these days of failing and of treacherous memories, may they not have forgotten that any such correspondence ever existed? And have you any guarantee to offer, that I should not be called by a summons more imperative than yours, to produce in the temple of justice the proof, which you say I have not, or to be branded for a foul and malignant slanderer of spotless and persecuted virtue? Is it not besides imaginable that persons may axist, who though imaginable that persons may exist, who though twenty-five years since driven in the desperation of disappointment, to the meditation and preparation of measures tending to the discolution of the Union, perceived afterwards the error of their ways, and would now gladly wash out from their own memories their participation in projects, upon which the stamp of indelible reprobation has past? Is it not possible that some of the conspirators have been called to account before a higher than an earthly iribunal for all the good and ovil of their lives; and whose reputations might now suffer needlessly by the disclosure of their names? I put these cases to you, gentlemen, as possible, to show you that neither my sense of justice nor my self-respect does require of me to produce the evidence for which you call, or to disclose the names of persons, ou call, or to disclose the names of persons or whom you have and can have no right to

These considerations appear indeed to me forcible, that it is not without surprise, that I am compelled to believe they had escaped your observation. I cannot believe of any of you observation. I cannot believe of any of you that which I am sure never entered the hearts of some of you, that you should have selected the present momen', for the purpose of drawing me into a controversy not only with yourselves, but with others, you know not whom—of daring me to the denouncement of names, which twenty years since I declined committing to the ear of years since I declined committing to the ear of confidential friendship; and to the production of evidence which, though perfectly satisfactory to my own mind, and perfectly competent for the foundation of honest and patroic public conduct, was adequate in a court of law neither to the conviction of the guilty, nor to the justification of the accuser, and so applicitly pronounced by

Tou say that you have no design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question whatever,—nor to enter into a vindication of the measures publicly adopted and avowed by the persons against whom the above charge has been made. But can you believe that this subject should be discussed between you and me, as you propose, when calling upon me for a statement, with the avoid literation of refuting it, and not produce as what on any political purey or question? With united to the public measures of these times and the measuring, which you declare to have had your canetion and approbation, if most no disclosure here, that a radical and irreconcileable differences of opinion between most of yourselves and me par-You say that you have no design nor wish to

runt from these, which receive or archede testiment in a search of law. Even there, you know, that violent presumption is equivalent, in cases affecting life itself, to positive preef; and in a succession of political measures through a suries of years, all tending to the same result, there is an interval evidence against which more denial, however solume, can scarcely claim the oredence even of the charity that believeth all things.

Let me add that the statement authorized by me, as published in the National Intelligencer, was made, not only without the intention, but without the most distant imagination of offending you are of injuring any one of you. But, on the contrary, for the purpose of expressly dim-vowing a charge which was before the public, sanctioned with the name of the late Mr. Jefferson, imputing to certain citimone of Massachusetts treasonable negotiations with the British government during the wore, and expressly stasetts treasonable negotiations with the British government defring the war, and expressly stating that he liad received information of this from me. On the publication of this letter, I deemed it indispensably due to trypelf, and to all the citizens of Massachusetts, not only to deny having ever given such information; but all knowledge of such a fact. And the more so, because that letter had been published though with out my knowledge, yet I was well assured, from motives of justice and kindness to me. It con-tained a declaration by Mr. Jefferson himself, frank, explicit, and true, of the character of the motives of my conduct, in all the transactions of motives of my conduct, in all the transactions of my intercourse with him, during the period of the embargo. This was a point upon which his memory could not deceive him, a point upon which he was the best of witnesses; and his tes-timony was the more decisive because given at a moment, as it would seem, of great excitement against me upon different views of public policy parrative of a personal interview between himsel and me in March 1808, and stated that I had the ven him information of facts which induced him given him information of facts which induced him to consent to the substitution of nonintercourse for the emberge; and that I had apprised him of this treasonable negotiation by citizens of Mas-sachusetts, to secode from the Union during the war, and perhaps rejoin after the peace. Now the substitution of the nonintercourse for the embargo, took place twelve months after this interview, and at a assessed in a second of Coninterview, and at a succeeding session of Con merview, and at a succeeding session of Congress, when I was not even a member of that body. The negotiation for seceding from the Union with a view to rejoin it afterwards, if it ever existed, must have been during the war. I had no knowledge of such negotiation, or even of such a design. I could therefore have given no such information.

But in giving an unqualified denial to this statement of Mr. Jefferson, and in allowing that upon the face of the letter itself it could not be prrect, it was due to him to show that the mis tatement on his part was not intentional; statement on his part was not intentional; that it areas from an infirmity of memory, which the letter itself candidly acknowledged; that it blended together in on indistinct mass the information which I had given him in March, 1808, with the purport of confidential letters, which I had written to his and my friends in Congress a year after, and with events, projects, and perquences of the preceding times, but which oc-curred, if at all, from three to six years later, and of which he could not have had information from me. The simple fact of which I appared Mr. Jefferson was, that, in the summer of 1907, about the time of what was sometimes called the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake, I had seen a letter from the governor of Nova Scotia to a person in Massachusetts, affirming that the British government had certain information of a plan by that of France, to conquer the Britis possessions and effect a revolution in the Unite States, by means of a war with Great Britain.-As the United States and Great Britain were 1807 at peace, a correspondence with the governor of Nova Scotia, held by any citizen of the vernor of Nova Scotia, held by any citizen of the United States, imported no violation of law mor could the correspondent be responsible for any thing which the governor might write. But my inferences from this fact were, that there existed between the British government and the party in Massachusetts opposed to Mr. Jefferson, a channel of communication through the governor of Nova Scotia, which he was exercising to inflame their hatred against France and their jealousies against their ewn government. The letter was not to any leader of the federal party; but I had no doubt it had been shown to some of them, as it had been to me, without injunction of secrecy; and, as I supposed, with a view to convince me that this consistent with a view to convince me that this conspiracy between Napoleon and Mr Jefferson really existed. How that channel to communication might be further used was matter of conjecture; for the mission of Mr. John Henry was nine months after my interview with Mr.

Jefferson, and precisely at the time when I was
writing to my friends in Congress the letters
urging the substitution of the nonintercourse for the ambargo. Of Mr. Henry's mission I knew nothing till it was disclosed by himself in 1812. It was in these letters of 1808 and 1809, that I mentioned the design of certain leaders of the federal party to effect a dissolution of the Union

and the establishment of a Northern-Confederacy. This design had been formed, in the winter of 1808-4, immediately after, and as a consequence of the acquisition of Louisiana. Its justifying causes to those who entertained it were, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the United States. That it formed in fact a new confederacy to which the States, united by the former compact, were not bound to add to the content of the interto adhere. That it was oppressive to the interthern section of the confederacy, whose right and duty it therefore was to secode from the new body politic, and to constitute one of their own This plan was so far matured, that the proposa had been made to an individual to permit him self, at the proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movements, which it was foreseen would be necessary for carrying it into execution. In all this there was no over act of treason. In the shetract theory of our govern ment the obsdience of the citizen is not due to an unconstitutional law. He may lawfully re-sist its execution. If a single individual undersint its execution. If a single individual under-take this resistance, our constitutions, both of the disted States and of each separate State, have provided a judiciary power, judges and ju-ries, to decide between the individual and the legislative act, which he has resisted as uncon-stitutional. But let us suppose the case that le-gislative acts of one or more States of this Union are past, conflicting with acts of Congress and commanding the resistance of their citizens against them, and what also can be the result but war,—civil war? and is not that, de facto, a dissolution of the Union, so far as the resisting States are concerned? and what would be the States are concerned? and what would be the condition of every cities in the resisting States? Bound by the double duty of allegiance to the Union, and to the State, he would be crushed between the upper and the nether milletone, with the performance of every civic duty converted into a crime, and guilty of treason, by every act of obedience to the law.

That the power of annexing Lemines to this Union had not been delegated to Congress, by the constitution of the United States, was my own opinion; and it is recorded upon the journals of the senate, of which I was then a member.

move perhapsibly to a separate the constitution of the second of the constitution. I represent the constitution of the constit

ratification.

I took my seat in the senate the next day.

Sills were immediately brought into Congress making appropriations to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars for carrying the convention into effect, and for enabling the president to take possession of the coded territory.—These measures were opposed by all the members of the senate, who had voted against the ratifications of the conventions. They were warmly and conof the conventions. They were warmly and cor-dially supported by me. I had no doubt of the disily supported by me. I had no doubt of the constitutional power to make the treaties. It is expressly delegated in the constitution. The power of making the stipulated payment for the cession, and of taking possession of the ceded territory, was equally unquestioned by me: they were constructive powers, but I thought them fairly incidental, and necessarily consequent upon the power to make the treaty. But the power of annexing the inhabitants of Louisiana to the Union, of conferring upon them, in a mass, all the rights, and requiring of them all the duties, of citmens of the United States, it appeared to me had not been delegated to Congress by the people of the Union, and could not gress by the people of the Union, and could not have been delegated by them, without the consent of the people of Louisiana themselves. I thought they required an amendment of the constitution, and a vote of the people of Louisians themselves. I thought they required an amend-ment of the constitution, and a vote of the peo-ple of Louisiana; and I offered to the senate re-solutions for carrying both these lutions for carrying both those measures int

effect, which were rejected.

It has been recently ascertained, by a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Dunbar, written in July 1808, after he had received the treaties, and convened Congress to consider them, that, in his opinion, the treaties could not be carried into effect without an amendment to the consti-tution: and that the proposal for such an amend-ment would be the first measure adopted by them, at their meating. Yet Mr. Jefferson, pre-sident of the United States, did approve the acts of Congress, assuming the power which he had so recently thought not delegated to them, and, as the Executive of the Union, carried them in-

to execution. States, the federal members of Congress, who opposed and voted against the ratification of the treaties, and myself, all concurred in the opi-nion that the Louisiana cession treaties transcended the constitutional powers of the govern-ment of the United States. But it was, after all, a question of constructive power. The power of making the treaty was expressly given out limitation. The sweeping clause, by which all powers, necessary and proper for carrying into effect these expressly delegated, may be understood as unlimited. It is to be presumed, that when Mr. Jefferson approved and executed the contract of the state of the s the acts of Congress, assuming the doubtful power, he had brought his mind to acquiesce in this somewhat latitudinarian construction. I opposed it as long and as far as my opposition could avail. I acquiseced in it, after it had re-terved the sanction of all the organized authori-

But, in reverting to the fundamental principle of all our constitutions, that obedience is not due of all our constitutions, that obedience is not due to an unconstitutional law, and that its execution may be lawfully resisted, you mest admit, that had the laws of Congress for annexing Louisiana to the Union been resisted, by the authority of one or more States of the then existing confederacy, as unconstitutional, that resistance might have been carried to the extent of dissolving the Union, and of forming a new confederacy, and that if the consequences of the cossion had been so oppressive upon New England and the North, as was apprehended by the federal leaders, to whose conduct at that time all these observations refer; the project which they did then form of severing the Union, and establishing a Northern Confederacy would in their application of the abstract principle to the existing state of things have been justifiable. In their views eracy would in their application of therefore, I impute to them nothing which i could be necessary for them to disavow; and accordingly, these principles were distinctly and explicitly avowed, eight years afterwards, by my excellent friend, Mr. Quincy, in his speech apon the admission of Louisiana, as a State into the Union. Whether he had any knowledge of the practical project of 1808 and 4, I know not, but the argument of his speech, in which he referred to my recorded opinions upon the con-stitutional power, was an eleoquent exposition of the justifying causes of that project, as I had heard them detailed at the time. That project, I repeat, had gone to the length of fixing upo the circumstances of the times never admitted its execution, nor even of its full development, I doubt at this time, that it is the key to all the great movements of these leaders of the federal party in New England, from that time forward, till its final catastrophe in the Hartford

Gentlemen, I observe among the signers of our letter, the names of two members of that Convention, together with that of the son of its president. You will not understand me as affirming, that either of you was privy to this plan of military execution, in 1804. That may be known to yourselves, and not to me. A letter of your first signer, recently published, has dis-closed the fact, that he, although the putative, was not the real father of the Hartford Convention. As be, who has hitherto enjoyed, unrivalled, the honors, is now disposed to bestow upon others the shame of its paternity, may not the ostensible and the real character of other accidents attending it, be alike diversified, so that the main and ultimate object of that assembly, though beaming in splendor from its acts, was yet in dim eclipse to the vision of its

acts, was yet in dim eclipse to the vision of its most distinguished members?

However this may be, it was this project of 1808 and 4, which, from the time when I first took my seat in the senate of the United States, alienated me from the scene councils of those leaders of the tederal party. I was never initiated in them. I approved and supported the acquisition of Louisiana; and from the first moment that the project of separation was made known to me, I opposed to it a determined and inflexible resistance.

It is well known to some of you, gentlemen, that It is well known to some of you, gentlemen, that the session of Louisiana was not the first occasion apon which my duty to my country prescribed to me a course of conduct different from that which would have been dietsted to me by the leaders and the spirit of party. More than one of you was present at a meeting of mombers of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the 27th. of May, 1802, the day after I first took my seat as a member of that legislature. A proposal then made by use, to admit to the council of the chairmonwealth, proportional representation of the minority as it raisted in the two losses, has, I trust not been havotten. It was the first act of my the minority as it existed in the two looses, has, I trust, not been forgotten. It was the first set of my legislatine life, and it marked the principle by which my whole public career has been governed, from that day to this. My preposal was unsucceasful, and perhaps it forfeited whatever confidence neight have been otherwise bestowed upon me as a party fullower. My conduct in the senste of the United States, with regard to the Louisiana cemion, was not more acceptable to the leaders of the federal party, and some of you may perhaps remembers that it was not suffered to pass without unite or conserve, in the public federal journals of the time.

With regard to the project of a separate Northern Confederacy, formed in the winter of 1803, 4, in con-

the members of one body politic. I therefore hold it as a principle without exception, that whosever the constituted authorhies of a state, authorite resistance to any set of Congress, or presonnes it unsonstitutional, they do thereby declare themselves and their State, gunual loss out of the pale of the Union. That there is no suppossible case, in which the people of a State might place themselves in this attitude, by the primitive right of insurrection against oppression, I will not affirm; but they have declared no such power to their legislatures or their judges; and if there he such a right; it is the right of as individual to commit suiside—the principles, the gunual government by the people of the whole Union, and that each State, giving its own construction to the constitutional powers of Congress, may array its separate sovereignty against every act of that body transsouding this estimate of their powers—to say of men 1804 to 1814, they were intending a dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a new Confederacy, is charging them with nothing more than with noting up to their principles.

To the purposes of party, leaders, intending to accomplish the dissolution of the Union and a new Confederacy, two postulates are necessary. First, an act or acts of Congress, which may be resisted as unconstitutional, but it produced no excitement to resistance among the people of one or more States of the Union sufficiently inflamed, to produce acts of the State Legislatures, conflicting with the acts of Congress, are the first steps in this march to disunion; but they avail nothing, without subsequent and corresp

tical religion of distunion. The projected separation met with other disasters, and shunbered, till the attack of the Leopard on the Chempeake, followed by the Orders in Council of 11th. November, 1807, led to the emburgo of the 23d. December of that year. The first of these events brought the mitton to the brink of war with Great Britain; and there is good reason to believe that the second was intended as a measure familiar to the policy of that government, to sweep our commerce from the ocean, carrying into British ports every vessel of ours savigating upon the seas, and holding them, their cargors, and their erews, in sequestration, to aid in the negotiation of Mr. Rose, and bring us to the terms of the British ashinet. This was precizely the period at which the governor of Nova Scotia was giving to his correspondent in Massathusetts, the friendly warning from the British government of the revolutionizing and conquering plan of France, which was communicated to me, and of which I apprized Mr. Jefferson. The Emburgo, in the weam time, lad been laid, and had saved most of our vessels and seamen from the grasp of the British cruisers. It had rendered impotent the British Orders in Council; bet, at the same time, it had choked up the channels of our own commerce. As its operation bare with heavy pressure upon the commerce and exignation of the North, the federal leaders noon. ty of the Union, and the tacit acquiescence of the people of the United States and of Louisians. Since which time, so far as this precedent goet, and no farther, I have considered the onal; and then to call upon the Com

cial State: to concert measures am to resist its excention, to resist its execution.

The question made of the constitutionality of the embargo, only proved, that, in times of violent popular excitement, the clearest delegation of a power to Congress will no more shield the exercise of it from a charge of usurpation, than that of a power the most remotely implied or constructive. The question of the constitutionality of the embargo was solennly argued before the District Court of the United States at Salern, and although the decision of the jurges was in its favour, it continued to be argued to the juries; and even when silenced before them, was in the distemper of the times so infectious, that the juries themselves habitually acquitted those charged with the violation of that law. There was little doubt, that if the question of constitutionality had been brought before the State judiciary of Massachusetts, the decision of the court would have been against the law. The first postulate for the projectors of disunion, was thus secured. The second still lingered; for the people, noty ithianding their excitement, still clung to the Union, and the federal majority in the legislature was very small. Then was brought forward the first project for a Convention of Delegates from the New Engiand States to meet in Connecteut, and then was the time, at which I urged with so much carnestness, by letters to my friends at Washington, the substitution of the non-intercourse was substituted. The arrangement with Mr. Erskine soon afterwards enamed; and in August, 1809, I embarted upon a public mission to Itussia. My absence from the United States was of eight years' duration, and I returned to take charge of the department of State in 1817.

The repture of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, the The question made of the constitutionality of the

1817.

The rupture of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, the abortive mission of Mr. Jackson, the disclosures of Mr. John Henry, the war with great Britain, the opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that by the constitution of the United States, no power was given either to the President or to Congress, to determine the actus existence of the exigencies, upon which the milities. Massachasetts, that by the constitution of the United States, no power was given either to the President or to Congress, to determine the actual existence of the exigencies, upon which the militia of the several states may be employed to the service of the United States, and the Hartford Convention, all happened during my absence from this country. I forbear to pursue the narrative. The the postulates for discussion were nearly consummated. The interposition of a kind Providence, restoring peace to our country and to the world, averted the most deplorable of catastrophes, and turning over to the receptacle of things lost upon earth, the adjourned Convention from Hartford to Boston, extinguished (by the merey of Heaven, may it be for ever!) the projected New England Confederacy.

Gentlemen, I have waved every scruple, perhaps even the proprieties of my situation, to give you this answer, in consideration of that long and ainsere friendship for some of you, which can occase to beat only with the least pulsation of my heart. But I cannot consent to a controversy with you. Here, if you please, let our joint correspondence rest. I will answer for the public eye, or for the private ear, at his option, either of you, speaking for himself, upon any questions, which he may justly deem necessary, for the vindication of his own reputation. But I can recognise among you no representative characters. Justly appreciating the filial piety of those, who have aigned your letter in behalf of their decoased sires, I have no reason to believe that either of those parents would have anthorized the demand of names, or the call for evidence which you have made. With the father of your last aigner, I had, in the year 1809, one or more intimately confidential conversations on this very subject, which I have fluttered mytelf, and still believe, were not without their influence upon the conduct of his last and best days. His son may have found no traces of this among his futher's papers. He may believe me that it is nevertheless irue.

is nevertheless true.
It is not improbable that at some future day, sense of solems duty to my country, may require o me to disclose the evidence, which I do possess, an for which you call. Hut of that day the selectio nor when you call. But of that day the selection must be at my own judgment, and it may be delayed till I myself shall have gone to answer for the testimony I may bear, before the tribunal of your God and mine. Should a diselector of names even then be made by me, it will, if possible, be made with such reserve, as tenderuras to the feelings of the living, and to the families and friends of the dead, may almonish.

But no array of numbers or of power shall draw me to a disclosure, which I deem premature, or de-ter me from maxing it, a hen my muse of duty shall d the colle

In the mean time, with a sentiment of affects and unshated regard for some, and of respect to of you, permit me to subscribe myself, Your friend and fellow sittizen,



PHILADELPHIA:

TUESDAY EVENING, PEB. 10, 1839.

Petitions for and against the election. the people, of Aldermen of PHILADBLES continue to be presented in our State Legi lature. In the Sevate, the committee the whole, on the bill to protect the Pai Mount water works, was to sit again the day. The reporter of the SENTINEL IN that the bill will certainly pass. Two peti tions, from FRANKLIN and COLUMNIA CO. ties, praying an appropriation for constru ing improved means of transportation from those counties towards the commercial capi tal of the State, were referred, on Friday, the committee on roads, bridges, &c.

We have not yet received a copy of the Bosron pamphlet; but we copy, from the NEW YORK EVENING Poer, the letter i which Mr. Apaxs has been called on make good his charges, with his reply to the application. In addition to these, the pamphlet contains the statement made by Mr. ADAMS in the NATIONAL INTELLIGEN CER of the 21st of October, and an "Appea to the citizens of the United Seates," be the writers of the first letter.

COMGRESS

The SENATE did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, various hill were reported, after which the House the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. A. SMYTH, amendatory of the constitution. Mr. SERGEANT made some observation

opposition to the resolutions, when the feether lobate was arrested by the expiration of the relative to the election of printer, was then ta-

ten up, and so modified as to fix to-morrow for The House took up private bills, saver of which were acted on in Committee of the

reading to-day. Mr. P. P. BARROUK made a report in part from the select Committee, appointed to examit the votes for President and Vice President.

whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third

The report consists of a resolution, appointing Wadnesday next for the opening of the votes by tellers in the presence of the two Houses.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Re trenchment, reported on Saturday a Bill to abolish the office of Second Comptroller, and that of one of the Auditors of the War Depart-

ITEMS.

Sunday's rain had nearly freed our streets to mow; but another heavy fall commenced to day about moon, and threaters to continue

The whole amount of postage, received at the different offices in the United States, diving the year ending on the Stat March, 1828, wee 21-958,304. The amount, the year preceding was 2 988,676. Five out of the forty Boston members of that

Massachusetts House of Representatives want lately present at the decision of a matter, affecting the interests of many of their immediate constituents. The question was decided by the Sphaker's casting vote. On the 25th ult. the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobert consecrated a church at Oswego es the 20th,

another at Genessee, Livingston county—and on the lat inst. a third at Palmyra, Wayne county, New York. An olderly lady, last week, sent to an apothecary, in Southwark, for a vial of eye mater. Thinking it different in appearance frees that

which she had been accustomed to use, she applied a drop to her forehead, and found it to he agua-fortis. A late census of the city of Troy, Rennal county, N. Y. on the Hudson, nearly opposite Albany, represents the population at 11,112; males 5295; females 5545; coloured people 273.;

In 1825 the population was 7879. The New-York Critic has reached its fifts umber, and appears to be conducted with un

minished diligence and talent. Gen. WILLIAM CARROLL is anounce Candidate for the office of Governor of

State of Tennessee at the ensuing election, A manufacturer, who must be supposed know how long it takes to make a pair informs that the 1800 shoemakers in allowing 12 hours to the day, would tong a pairs in one minute, and not one palette The New Orleans papers of the 20th ult, is

us of the death of FATHER ASTONIO DE DRLLA, who has for forty-five yours part her Curate of the Parish of New Orleans; du which time he has lived under three different vernments. F" death is deeply depleted by classes of ci A horrible murder was committed in the Com-

tom House at New-Orleans, on the night of the 19th January, by a Spaniard named Gas stabbed his mother-in-law, on account of a final ly quarrel. He had not been arrested on the

On Wednesday last, a sleigh was brought out at Providence, (R. I.) by the Commercial Combo Neptune, and drawn by a least of six her herses. The proprietors levited a number of their friends to take a ride around the adjacent country to try the car. The company con of fifty gentlemen, all of whom were ample so

Fell from the main top-sail yard of the ship Great Britain, Capt. French, on her passage. Havre, on the 2d of Dec. 1628, Mr. James Throop, son of Capt. John Throop, of Now York He expired immediately after his follower to

it is stated by the Claveland Herald, has be ommaced to supply the place of small on

By the returns received at the War De nent, it appears that there are 1,188,610 offictive men enrolled so the Militis of the U. St.

earler, a N. Orleans paper, says, under an 18, that two thousand six hundred discounty slaves have been brought to that on the first of October last by way of Buline, a period of a little more than three

Mr. Jasse Purness, Pilot of Savannah, was boovered a short time since lying on his floor, midst a flood of blood, having by some means to a blood-vessel, and bled to death.

In Homer, N. Y. a journeyman is said to have nine pairs of first rate woman's calf-skin es in eleven hours and twenty minutes.

record the personal exertions of an old friend the city of New York and neighborhood, to cipate the family of Philip Lee, whose ther was the old and faithful servant of Geo.

> FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE. WALNUT STREET THEATER.

Last night we had RETNOLDS' busy comedy The Dramatist, with the Dancers, and the farce of Wool-guthering. Our old acquaintance, BARRETT, after a long absence, reappeared in Fapid, and gave general satisfaction. Accord-Mg to my judgment, it was the best performance of the crack-brained poet we have had for many Baysone has created, is not drawn with very doist conformity to nature. Still, when well and, few parts in modern comedy are more . Physical gifts are more requisite than in personating Vapid, as well as many there of the same race. The actor, to sucmust possess a terrent of volubility, great bysacy of spirits, and never-tiring rapidity of on. BARRETT's performance was vivanious; but I do not think he has quite quicksilver enough for it. The epilogue I have heard h better spoken by some who did not act the part as well.

ESLWER'S Lord Scratch and BLAKE's Flo were respectable performances. BLAKE, however, introduced what some of my critical heethres would call a new reading in his dress If the accomplished Italian traveller ever before parted such a pair of black silk stockings and apressibles, it must have been when his wardthe was exceedingly lean. PLACIDE's Ennui was at least as good as any I recollect; but when he changed his character from a yawning to a swaggering buck, he should have changed is dress too. The part itself I take to be one of the most sterile on the stage. I have seen it in a desen different hands, and no one ever made any thing out of it.

Of perhaps as many Marias I remember none that could be compared to Mrs. BLAKE. A many correct and spirited performance of a and interesting character could not be deired Men STICKHRY, in Lady Waitfort, ayed well enough for the character. The string maid, Letty, I venture to say, never de a prettier figure than last evening. Miss Wasne gained more credit in this little part than in any she has played; chiefly, perhaps, ecame the was more distinctly heard.

The denoing was more delightful then ever, of Mde. Vnorms excelled herself. The aue, not willing that graces so divine should set shown and enatched away,' insisted souly on a repetition, which was as stoutly re-

her cities, I understand, are not so complying. West-gethering, which takes its name from the character of the here, provoked abundance of broad laughter; and this is a proof of some morit in a farce. BARRETT acted Wander well; and KILWES, Mrs. STICKNEY, and Miss WARING deserved approbation. I have never seen stronger evidence of talent in the latter. COLLEY CIBBER.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. SATURDAY, February 7.—Pursuant to adapitel. Present, as on yesterday. Preclamation being made, the Court was

Mr. Justice STORY delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 31 .- John P. Van Ness, plaintiff in error, vs. Peres Packard, on writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, holden in and for the country of Washington.—Judgement of said Circuit Court affirmed with costs.

Mg. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the

pinion of the Court in No. 35.—Robert Boyce, Maintiff in error, vs. Paul Anderson, et. al., on it of error to the Circuit Court of the United for the District of Kentucky. Judgment Said Circuit Court affirmed with costs. Nor 37.—Lessee of Wm. Patterson, plaintif

arear, vs. Willis Jenks, et. al. The argument this cause was continued by Mr. HAYNES for definitions in error, and concluded by Mr. Manuse for the plaintiff in error.

Me. 58.—Rank United States, Appellanta, ve

Weiseger, et. al. The argument of this was commenced by Mr. SERGEANT for

dispellents. dispend till Monday, 11, A. M.

FROM MEXICO. a Cruz papers to the 15th of January, inwere received by the packet ship Virarrived at New-York. Guerrero has a declared by the Congress, President of the Anastanio Bustanmente, Vice Presiand Sentana, the estensible leader of the tie insurrection, Secretary at War. Querrer wints office on the let of April. Thus the south of force over public opinion has been meted in that country, and a revolution pplies the place of an election. Among the some murdered in the excesses of the 3d and 4th December, was the Marquis del Valle, a dendent of Cortes, a man of immense riches The natives of Spain are leaving the country is great numbers. Podraza is said to have resignhis pretensions to the office of President, and requested a passport with a view of leaving the stry. All the States of Mexico have sent in their adhesion to the new government.

President Victoria, in his speech to the Con-

grees on their opening on the 1st of Jan. recom-mended that the Treaty of Commerce and Ami-ty between Mexico and the U. States should be sedictely ratified.

General Victoria, in his speech on opening the ordinary assesses of the General Congress, December, remarks that the ratifications of the treaty of beaudary with the United States could not be exchanged at Washington, because the seaso had appred before they reached that capital. The decease of Mr. Obrogon it is said cannot preduce any interruption in the business of the legation. Treaties are about to be ratified with Denmark, Hanover, and the Lower

On the 7th of January commissioners from Tlacotalpan met ethere from Alvarado, and agreed to asspand hestilities, to disperse their troops, that agriculture may not be interrupted, to forget their animosities, and to promise free commerce and passage to strangers.

The Noticioso, of January 8th, contains an official letter from the Secretary of War to Com. Porter, stating that the government were perfectly at liberty and free during the late convulsions; and that all the republic is in a state of perfect quietness. Guadalajara and Zacatecus are the only states in which any of the authorities still hold out against the general government. The Chamber of Deputies were cagaged with propositions to repeal the law of September 17th, and October 14th, restraining the press. They had admitted to discussion the project for expelling all the Spaniards born in three months, excepting only a few.

KEY WEST.—The Key West Register of

KEY WEST .- The Key West Register of Jan. 22d, states that the Floating Light moored upon the Carysford Reef is to be removed, for epairs, about the 24th of March next, and that lue notice will be given in the newspapers of the time when it will be replaced.

The Buoy upon the Reef, bearing SSW. from Key West Lighthouse, which has served as a mark to run across the Reef, had been weighed, but was to be replaced in a few days. Its place is in twenty feet water, and vessels may pass or either side of it in crossing the Reof.

The following important notice we copy from

the Key West Register:-TO MARINERS.

Five large Spar Buoys have been moored in the channel leading from the Gulf Stream, through the Harbour of Key West into the Bay of Mexico. Vessels drawing 9 1-2 feet water, and bound to Mobile, Pensacola, and New Orleans, can, by observing the following directions, pass through this channel in perfect safety, and thus avoid the tedious and dangerous navigation of the Gulf.

It is recommended to masters of vessels to steer from Buoy to Buoy, keeping close to them on either hand. They are moored in the deepest water, and can be distinctly seen from each other. The bearings of the Buoys are as fol-

The first Buoy at the entrance of the Channel and nearly in the Harbor of Key West, bears from the Lighthouse on Key West, by compass, nd Buoy bears from the 1st Buoy, NW.

by North. Third Buoy bears from the second Buoy, NW 1-2 North. Fourth Buoy bears from the third Buoy, NW

Fifth Buoy on the Bar, bears from the Lightsuse on Key West, NW. by W. Vessels requiring Pilots can obtain them at Key West, as there is a Board of Branch Pilots

The shoalest water at low water is 10 feet, and at high water 12 1-2 feet on the Bar.

WM. PINCKNEY, Sup't of Buoys.

Custom House, Key West, Jan. 20, 1829.

KEY WEST .- The Key West Register urges that a semi-monthly mail should be established between that place and Charleston. A petition has already been signed and transmitted to Congress for that object; and if the advantages would be as great as they are there considered, it seems as if the plan would be a very useful one. It is thought that contracts could be formed for the transmission of the mails by the ed for the transmission of the mails by the packets, which now run regularly between the two ports; and it is the opinion of the merchants, that the postage would ennually arount to about that sum. The Register remarks, that the subthat sum. The Register remarks, that the sub-ject is interesting to the merchants of the north-ern states, as well as important to the naval ser-vice. The merchants on the north side of Cuba, and those of Havana particularly, would be in-duced to send their letters that way, as these are several epportunities every week; and informa-tion could thus be communicated to New York, Boston, &c. in eighteen or twenty days at all sea-

The difficulty of communicating with our West India Squadron has already been complained of, and would be obviated in a great measure by the establishment of this route; and while the difficult and sometimes embarrassing duty of preserv-ing our neutral relations, and the suppression of piracy devolves upon the commander of this sta-tion, a frequent communication with the heads of Departments would relieve him of much re-

sponsibility.

Key West abounds in materials for making Tapis, or Taby: which is a useful substitute fo stone or wood in building some parts of South Carolina, Georgia, &c. It is made of one part of lime, two of sand and four of shells: or one of lime, four of sand and five of small stones. The mixture, whlie soft like mortar, a cast in moulds, and cemented with the same; and is easily made

cheap and durable.
The Revenue Cutter Marion, Capt. Jackson, The Revenue Cutter Marion, Capt. Jackson, was libelled by Wm. Pinkney, Collector of the district of Key West, for ruceiving on board a quantity of salted beef, from a vessel from a foreign port, while in command of Isaiah Doane, Esq. Judge Webb declared that the Marion was not included in the general term "all vessels," used in the 27th section, and that this was evident from other sections of the same act. He, however, stated, that there was probable cause for the Collector to make seizure, and that inasor the Collector to make seizure, and that inasmuch as the Collector had acted with a view to enforce the law, in dismissing the attachment he must decree that the Government should pay the

In the case of "Edward Fitch and others, versus the articles, &c. saved from French ship Mer-cure," wrecked on Florida Reef in November, the Court allowed 50 per cent. salvage; and, after deliberation, 5 per cent, on the specie saved about \$6000, that the hospitality extended to the crew of the Mercure after they were on board the John Denison, (and which was extended without charge,) till they left Key West, and the conclusion fairly drawn, that Captain Aubray considered his situation bettered by his going with his crew and taking the specie on board the wrecker, were cir cumstances to justify

such a salvage.

NEW-YORK PCLICE OFFICE. Forgery.—Tredway, the person who passed two checks on Mr. Green, as reported in our pa-per on Saturday, was this morning taken and brought to the Police Office. The transaction has now assumed a more serious aspect. Mr. Baldwin, whom he represented as being his part-Baldwin, whom he represented as being his partner, states that no such partnership existed, and
that Tredway had no authority to sign his name
for any purpose whatever. This information being given to the magistrates, induced the issuing
of a warrant on which Tredway was arrested in
Chathem St. He stated, when brought up, that
he was very poor, and being desirous of getting
up a newspaper, he had negetiated with Mr. Baldwin, and a verbal agreement was made between
them. He had no positive authority to sign the
name of the firm, but intended to take up the
checks in a few days. He was fully committed.

Augusta, Jan. 28 .- The Annual Races over the Augusta Course commenced yesterday, when the first day's purse of \$400 was contended for by Mr. Richardson's mare Multiflora and Col. Myers' mare Lady Deerpond, and won by the former, the latter being withdrawn at the termination of the first heat, (4 miles) which was run in 9 minutes and 10 seconds.

Belmont, Pa. Feb. 1.—A young man named Henry Long, rosiding in Miles township, accidentally shot himself on Monday last. He had left home with a gun in his hand, for the purpose of searching for a bell which had been lest off one of his father's cattle the day previous. He cat man a stump for the purpose of having a got upon a stump, for the purpose of having a more extensive view; the stump being bollow,

the gun sunk into it, and in drawing it back it is supposed to have gone off. The ball penetrated his head, and caused almost immediate death.

At an adjourned meeting of the MANUPACTURERS OF COTTON GOODS, held at the house of Mrs. Bradshaw, on Saturday evening, the 7th inst. Mr. Jour THORWAY in the chair, and Mr. Jour WAYERS, Secretary.—The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, the several proposals received being called for, were read also. The following resolutions were proposed and carried.

That two houses be established for the disposal of our goods at private sale, and that the proposal received from

That two houses he established for the disposal of our goods at private sale, and that the proposal received from Mr. S. Cossly, he accepted.

That Messre. John Thebern, John Waters, Joseph Ripks, John Steel, John Maguire, James Brown, and A. Carbury, he a committee to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. S. Cossly, to receive proposals for the establishment of the second house, and to prepare rules for our future construction.

rules for our future government.

That Mesers. Joseph Ripka, James Maxwell and James Brown, he a committee for the coming menth, to settle any difference that may arise as to sales, advances,

That this meeting do now adjourn, to meet here again on next Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock. JOHN THOBURN, Chairman. JOHN WATERS, Socretary.

MARRIED. On Sunday evening, 8th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Myer Mr. WILLIAM HARWOOD, of the Northern Liber ties, to Miss LOUISA FISHER, of Pena Township.

DIED. On Saturday evening, the 7th inst. at Washington, of pulmonary disease, THOMAS TINGEY BARRY, ideas son of Captain Edward Barry, in the twenty-first

year of his age.
On Friday evening last, at Hartford, Conn. Miss NA.
OMI ROCKWELL. The sudden and swful death of UMI ROCKWELL. The sudden and award death or this lady has spread a general gloom over that city. While atting alone in her chamber, on Thursday even-ing, her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered her, she was so dreadfully burned, that she survived but twenty-four hours.

On the 31st uit, at Glastenbury, ANDREW BEN-

NETT, aged 4 years, son of Mr. William Bennett. His death was occasioned by his clothes taking fire, which

were of cotton.

On the 19th alt, near Louisville, Ky., Col. RICHARD
TAYLOR, in the 54th year of his age, (Licutenant
Colonel of the 9th Virginia regiment, on Continental
Establishment, and for many years a member of the Establishment, and for many years a member of the Legislature and Elector of President from that District.



WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. KILNER most respectfully announces that his Benefit is fixed for this evening, for which occasion he has selected Shakspeare's celebrated play, never acted in Philadelphia, of TWELFTH NIGHT, in which Mr. PLACIDE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WOOD, Mr. KILNER, and Mr. & Mrs. BLAKE will appear. Miss GEORGE, will make her First appearance this season. Mr. Barrett, having kindly tendered his services will also perform. Mr. Green, will also perform the First Irichman in the Farca, having politely tendered his services for this night only. This evening, Feb. 10, will be presented Shakspeare's play, in 5 acts, called TWELFTH NIGHT; or, what you will. Valentine, Mr. Sefton.—Sir Toby Belch, Kilner. Sir Andrew Aguscheek, Roberts.—Sebastian, Blake.—Malvollo, Wood.—Clown, Placide.—Viole, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Wood.—Viole, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Wood.—Viole, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Wood.—Viole, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Wood.—Viole, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Wood.—Viole, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvollo, Mrs. Blake.—Malvol WALNUT STREET THEATRE .-- Mr. Malvollo, Wood.—Clown, Placide.—Viole, Mrs. Blahe. After the play a Song by Master Mercer, who has kindly volunteered his servicea. After which, for the 2d time, will be presented the Comic piace of WOOL GATHERING. Wander, Mr. Barrett.—Old Pickleton, Kilher.—Humphrey, Sefton.—Mrs. Pickleton, Mrs. Stickney.—The enter aimments to conclude with the admired Comic Opera of ROSINA.—Mr. Belville, (with srage) Boyle.—William, Roberts.—First Irishman, Grean.—Roeina, her first appearance this season, in which character she will sing, in addition to the music of the Fiece, "Even as the Sun," and also introduce "Farewell to my harp," compacted for her by Charles E. Horn, Miss George.—Phebe, Mrs. Blake.—To-morrow evening, Monaiseur and Madama CHARLES RONZI VESTRIS and Mademoiselle ROSALIE, will make their 2d appearance. Mr. BARRETT, will also RONZI VESTRIS and Mademoiselle ROSALIE, will make their 2d appearance. Mr. BARRETT, will also appear in a favorite Comedy. Mr. E. Forrest having kindly tendered his valuable services for the Benefit of the widow and children of Tryal DEAYES will have the has nor of appearing before the public on that occasion, for the last time positively, prior to his departure for New Orleans. Particulars will be duly annuanced.

Doors open at 5½ o'clock.—The curtain will rise at 6½ o'clock.—The curtai

Orchestra, \$1—Boxes, 75 cents—Pit, 50 cents—Galery, 25 cents.

Places may be taken of Mr. Edmonds, at the Box Office, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

ALMANACK. FEBRUARY. RISES. SETS. WATER. 10 Tuesday.... 6 45 5 11 6 52 11 Weddesday... 6 48 5 12 8 0 12 Thursday... 6 47 5 15 9 14 15 Friday.... 6 46 5 14 10 14 4 Saturday... 6 44 5 16 11 24 15 Subday... 6 43 5 17 0 1 8250 15 SUNDAY 6 43 5 17 0 1 GIO BO 5 16 MENDAY 6 42 5 18 0 36 GIO SE SE

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED.

Brig Olive, Foster, Boston, 6 days, with make. to A Barclay. Schr. Amanda, Gifford, Richmond, 6 days, with flow

Schr. Amanda, Gifford, Richmond, 6 days, with flour, to Captain.

Schr. Amelia, Mathien, (Hay.) from Port an Prince, 15 days, with coffee, &c. to A. C. Salaignac. Sailed, Jan. 22, in co. with brig Eagle, for Cuba and a market. Left, schr. Teaxer, Hooper, of Marbiehend, discharging; Hayt, schr. Azema, Vandine, for Baltimore, in 14 days; schr. Frances, Pickat, of Newburyport, discharging; brig Native, Wineberg, of and for Philadelphia, in 15 days; hayt. brig Confiance, Breman, for New York, in 4 days; schr. Mary Jane, Knapp, for Newburyport, 7 days; schr. Valiant, Harris, do. uncertain; brig Rachel Ann. Whild, of Boston, for New York, 15 days; beig Eunice, at St. Marks, for New York, 6 days; schr. Eliza, Landerman, from St. Eustatia, for Baltimore, put in in distress, and sold; schr. Raxier, Stein, of Bath, discharging; schr. Alexander, Dashiel, of and from Baltimore, in 20 days.

a 20 days. Regulator, Warmer, from St. Thomas, 20 days more, in 20 days.

Schr. Regulator, Warmer, from St. Thomas, 20 days, with mdze. to the Captain.

Schr. Emma, Bishop, from New Iberia, 30 days, with sugar and molesses, to Joseph Haud, and William G. Cochrane.

G. Cochrane. Sloop Channesy, Clark, New York, 4 days, with udze. to Bailey & Bridges. BELOW.

Brig Washington, Dingle, from New Orleans, with sugar, to Samuel Moss.

CLEARED.

sugar, to Samuel Moss.

CLEARED.

Brig Francis, Thomas Croft, Savannah, J. R. Noff.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Arrived, packet ship Virginia, Collins, from Vera Cruz, Jan. 17th, with specie, cochiasal, bidea, &c. Passengers, Dr. Francisco Ecopelata, lady, child and 2 servis, of Spain; Fordinandez Rodriguez, of Mexico; Lewis Marotta, of Philiselphia; H. Martis, H. Cavvill, S. M'Dougall, of England; Justus Rupert, y of Germany; Gen. Santingo Morano, Dr. Sebustian Serondo, Dr. Xavia Barcastagnia and servt, Dr. Andus Martinez and servt, of Spain; Rachael Espenora, lady, and 2 servi's. Mrs. Conception Tolso, 3 children and servt, Dr. Miguel Fernandos; Dr. Eligio Garcia, Mrs. Martinez Viscoo, Miss Master, and Mr. L. Viscoo, and 2 servit, Dr. Geronino Nescedi, lady, 5 children, and servt, Mrs. Juana Martinez, Hiss Fevzeyario, Miss Soledad, and Dr. Jose Maria Bustamente, of hiexico.—Dr. Eugenio Viscoo, a passenger, died on the passage. Left ship Lavinia, arrived 14th, from this port; brige Venus, King, for New Orleans; Merced, for Havana; Dionisio, Garene, for Bordeaux. The Virginia got up to town last ceraing.

Ship Minerva, Huttleson, from Bristol, 28th Decomber, with mire. Passenger, Mr. F. Baum. Spoke, Jan. 3, lat. 45, Ion. 16 20, ship Lacilla, from Brusses for Bucksport, from New Orleans for Liverpool. The brig Louiseans, Drinkwater, for this port, sailed from Bristol in co.

Ship Trial, Giren, of Bath, from New Orleans, 17th,

Bristol in co.

Ship Trial, Given, of Bath, from New Orleans, 17th, and Balize Bust Jan. sailed in co. with ship Cowper, for Havre. 5th inst. off Cape Heulopen, spoke schr. Soccess, from Passamaquaddy for Philadelphia.

Ship Huntress, Shepherd, New Orleans, 20 days, with

Ship Huntress, Shepherd, New Orleans, 20 days, with cotten, sugar, &c.
Ship Statics, Wood, Savannah, 7 days, with cotten &c., Passenger, Capt. Jayne.
Ship Huntress, Shepherd, 18 days from New Orleans, with sugar, lend, &c. Passengers, Masses, Messes, Williagthy, Gotten, Danforth, Indy and child, and Mrs. White. Spater mething.

Brig Courier, Willie, from Human, Jon. 18th. Possengers, Masses. E. Burchis, John Martin, J. Radgar, Jose Hetjams, Music, and Emanuel, A. Xinack, and Mignal Hamin. Laft sunung others, the Orems, for this part, let Pub.; sehr. Fox, for do. 16th; brig Engle, Iron do.

Brig Cotul, Wool, Charleston, 6 days. Passengers,

Charleston for Besten.

Brig Milm, Whenton, New Orleans, 26 days. Has been 15 days North of Capa Hasterns.

Brig Milm, Whenton, New Orleans, 26 days. Has been 15 days North of Capa Hasterns.

Brig Richard, Hunt, 52 days from New Orleans, with magar and melanest, bound to New Harcon. Jon. 18th, in the River, spoke brig Elien, 30 days from Gibruller, bound up, all well. 17th, inside the bar, spicks ship Saraces, 17 days from Newburyport. 21st. Int. 26 24, Ion. 83, spoke brig Eric, 10 days from Philadelphia, for New Orleans. 23d, let. 26 24, ion. 80 20, spoke ship Constitution, 6 days from Mobile for Hamburg. Jun. 31, let. 35 40, Ion. 74 50, spoke schr. Mary & Lucy, hence for New Orleans.

Brig Tempino, Fish, 25 days from Carthagens, with hides, fastic, specie, &c. Left no American resuels.—Jennary 23, in the Windward Passage, spoke brig Sicily, of and for New York from Jaconel. Feb. 3, let. 33, ion. 74 40, spake brig Lawson, 4 days benes for New Orleans.

or mas for New York from Jacmel. Feb. 3, int. 33, ion. 74 50, spake brig Lawson, 4 days bence for New Orleans. No news.

Sloop Dulphin, Bracket, 4 days from Norfolk. Left at ancher off the Capes, ship Tuncarora, from Liverpeol for Philadelphia.

Balow, brig Exchange, from New Orleans.

at ancher off the Capes, ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Below, brig Exchange, from New Orleans.
A ship reported to be the Dalhousie Castle, from Lirepool; also s ship and a brig.
Cleared, ship President, Halsy, Charleston.
Brig Perseverance, Folger, Gibraltar.
Brig New Packet, Harris, Edenton.
Schr. Pamela, Holmes, Gibraltar.
Schr. Revenue, Foster, Marasham.
Schr. Revenue, Foster, Marasham.
Schr. Champion, Tuttle, Halifax.
Sailed, ships St. George, Taubman, Liverpool; Geo.
Caming, Allyn, do.; De Witt Clinton, Packard, New
Orleant; Florida, Tyler, do.; Florian, Harrison, Savansah.

Brigs New Packet, Barris, Edenton, N. C.; Medina.

tekman, Carthagena. Sehrs. Specie, Bush, Norfolk; Pamila, Holmes, Gib-

BOSTON, Feb. 6th.—Sailed, ship Fama, Harana chrs. Nancy, Buenos Ayres; Haxall, Alexandria; Ori at, Baltimore. cat, Baltimore.

Cleared, schr. Laurel, Wilkinson, St. Augustine.
Feb. 7.—Cleared, brigs Agenoria, Chaffie, Asswerp;
Walza, Niekerson, Havana and Europe; Brutues, new,
Morton, Ponce, P. R. and France; Assaph, Smith, Mobile.

Schrs. Boston Packet, Ham, Mobile, Fame, Salter, Sevannah; Caravan, Sparrow, New York; Mohican, New York.

New York.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.—Cleared, brigs Cuba, Knight, Cuba; Morgiona, Colleghan, Gundaloupe; Fountain, Waterhouse, Havana.

NEW PORT, Feb. 5.—Arrived, brig Phebe, Champ-

in, Havana, for Providence. NEW HAVEN, Feb 4.—Arrived, brig Orion, Beecher, New Orleans, February 5.—Arrived, brig Eagle, Storer, Laguna

25 days, February 6.—Sailed, brig Charles, Wooster, St. EDGARTOWN, Feb. 4.-Arrived, schr. Ploughboy,

Brown, Baltimore, for Newburyport, sails badly tora. Sailed, brig Adeline, Brown, Norfolk.

Intelligence has just been received, that a brig of about 200 tons, [caid to be laden with molasses,] with loss of masts and bowsprit, and no person on board, is ashorous the ledge, or rather on a small island, to the South of Checamidde. NEWBURYPORT, Feb. 4.—Sailed, brig Otter,

Porto Rico.

Schr. Juvenile, St. Barts.

The wreck of the Br. brig Lady Roulston, has been lowed into Brier Island, and sold for the benefit of all

MOBILE, Jan. 21.—Arrived, brig New York, Prince rom New York.
Cleared, brigs Envoy, Blackler, Liverpool; Mary,
Whitman, New York; schr. Charles & John, Havana.
NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—Cleared, barque an, Robson, Mobile. Schr. Frances, Ellison, Savannah.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION .- A Special Meeting of the Association, will be held this even-ing, at 7] o'clock precisely, when the Members are tarnestly requested to attend. R. S. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST TROOP.—A meeting of business will be held to-morrow evening, the 11th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Hall. By order of feb. 10-2t. Capt. WILLIAM H. HART. TO LET,

Two or three large commodious rooms. Apply, South East corner of Pine and feb. 10—su6t

CULTURE OF SILK.

THE Society for promoting the culture of Mulberry Trees, and Raising of Silk Worms, are requested to meet at the Indian Queen, at 7, P. M. on Friday, the 13th inst.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, President.

PARIS FASHIONS.

A. HUDDLESTON, No. 13 South Fourth Construct, grateful for past favours, respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has just received the late Parid Pashions—Ladies' head dressus of every description, Fancy Hats, and other fancy articles. She has on hand an assortment of Leghorns, Straws, Gimpa, and boys Leghorns, from the lowest to the highest numbers. All articles in the Millinery business can be had on the most reasonable terms; all wishing to purchase, either for personal ware, or as patterns, can be supplied at the shortest notice. The above articles packed for country Merchants, or others, to go any distance, without the least injury.

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL SOCIETY. feb. 10-3t THE annual Oration before the Philadelphia Medical Society, will be delivered by Charles D. Meigs, M. D. on Wednesday, February 11th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the University of Penn. The Members of the Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Penn Historical Society, and the Chicago conceptly, are particularly invited to at

Natural Sciences, of the Penn Historical Society, and the Citizens, generally, are particularly invited to attend. By order of the Society.

GEO. HALBERSTADT, Rec. Secty. 6b. 10-2t

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE DUBLISHED in London by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. The following Treatises are received—Preliminary Treatises on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science:—No. 1. Hydrostatics. 2. Hydrasiles. 3. Pneumatics. 4 and 5. Heat. 6, 7, 8 and 11. Mechanics. 9. Animal Mechanics. 10 and 18. Familiar account of Lord Baston's Novum Organum. 12 and 10. Optics. 13 and 21. Optical Instruments. 14. Vegetable Physiology. 15 and 22. Electricity. 16. Mathematical Geography. 17 and 25. Arithmetic and Algebra. 20. Life of Cardinal Wolsey. 23. Physical Geography. 24. Life of Sir Christopher Wren. 25 and 33. There-master and Pyrometer. 27. Outline of General History. 28, 30, 32, 34 and 33. History of Greece. 29. Navigation. 31. Life of William Caxten. 35 and 37. Geometry.

Subscriptions \$3 per annum, psyable in advance, will be received by the Subscriber, who is appointed Agent for this city. Twenty-four numbers are published annually.

R. H. HOBSON,

No. 147 Chemnat street, opposite the U. S. Bank. feb. 10—11 DUBLISHED in London by the Society for

AN ORATORIO COMPOSED BY PHIL TRAJETTA. TO be performed by the members and the pu-pile of the American Conservatorie of Philadelphia, at the Saloon of the Musical Fund Society, THIS EVENING, Feb. 10.

Leader-Phil. Trajetta. PART I.

7. In vais the seas of Satas, Chor PART II.

8. Concertone Sacre, Orchestra,

Malte-Brun's Geography, No. 12.

Malic-Brun's Geography, No. 12.

JUST received and for sale, by E. LITTELL.,
No. 13: Chasset street, SYSTEM OF GEOGRAHHY. By M. Malte-Brun, Editor of the "America des
Voyage," he.

FIRE WOOD.

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Richary and Oath Fun. Wood, of the dark quality,
which they will sell at mediants prices.

Apply at the year, on the Schapibilit, second what
below Fairment Water Worts.

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1 R. & J. M. BOLTON,
The priors for casting are the water as from the Bolton

28 NORTH FRONT STREET.

PACKAGE SALE OF BRITISH DRY GOODS.

Priday servaing, at 10 o'clock, on 6 mobile credition to packages of lettish Dry goods, comprising a base of servaines base, contribute of prints. 150 packages of British Dry goods, comprising a hand-state describest of prints, vostings, hose, pastisless staffs, obvels, § and 4-4 Brish lineau, &ce. Stample packages will be open for examination, at our Sample packages will be open for examination ware rouse, No. 63 Market street, and chalage early on the morning of sale.

BY S. D. SAGERS & CO. 83 CHESNUT STREET.

CARD.—S. D. Sagers & Co. inform the public that they have made arrangements for holding Public Sales of Furniture, at the Store Na. 25 Cheanst-street, where all kinds of Household Furniture, will be received for public or private Sale, and cash advanced on Furniture deposited for public sale. No Storage will be charged on furniture deposited for sale, until after the expiration of three months, unless advanced on, in which case all sales sout be closed in 20 days.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE .- The Subsc PHILADE LPHIA TRADE SALE.—The Subscribers respectfully inform the trade, that their Trade Sale will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of March next.

A great many valuable invoices are already received, and as the catalogue will be put to press on the 18th of this month, those who wish to have a pisce in the first sheet, will please send them in without delay. Liberal advances in cash, made in naticipation of sales.

FRESH HARDWARE.

This evening, at 7 e'clock, at the seation store, A large assortment of Hardware, viz: C. S. hand and pamel aws, 8, 10, 11 and 12 inch flat bastard files, butcher, and shoe knives, buck, buffaloe and bone handle pen knives, plated castors and eandlesticks, buck, bone and self-tipt knives and forks, buck handle one's knives, first silver steel razors and scissors, double temple spectacles, fish hooks, double and single hordered ten trays and bread baster's, hair pina, hooks and eyas, silver eyed needles, gilt and plated cost and vest buttons, home and suspender moulds. Scotch braces, with 12, 18, 24, 30, bits, screw and pad augurs, toilet looking glasses, riticule clasps, steel purses, hat and shoe buckles, wais clasps, watch ribands, pearl buttons, Britannia ten potst fancy and plain assuf buzes, ink stands, calf skin pocks, books, wz!lets, a general assortment of combs, Liverproble awithades, shovel and tongs, gridirons, brass stair rodsiplated sansfers and trays.

TO LAMP DEALERS & OTHERS.

TO LAMP DEALERS & OTHERS. Also, 250 groce lamp wicks, assorted, 25 peir balance salls, assorted, from 4 to 13 lb. 200 S. hooks, assorted, from No. 1 to No. 5, 30 brass egg burners, 100 yard groen cords, for suspending lamps, 20 doz. boxes Ger

VIOLIN STRINGS, &c. Also, 150 bundles violin strings, asserted, 54 box. Reeves' and Woodyear's colours, 4 rows, 44 do. do. d The whole will be sold without reserve, being part of a stock of a person declining business.

BOOK SALE.

To-morrow evening, at half past 6 o'clock, in the long room, up stairs, A valuable assortment of Historical, Medical, Miscel-laneous and School Books and Stationary; Blank Books, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

SPLENDID ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS. On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the austi

A large and valuable collection of Engravings Among which are, an invoice of very line Eng Also, pictures in frames. They will be arranged in the lower store for examination, on Wednerday morn

Also, a collection of shells. FURNITURE On Monday, 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 Ches nut-street, without reserve, A variety of New and Second hand Furniture, on no

count of consignees,

2 sideboards, 5 bureaus, sofas, rush bottom and windsor chairs, beds, bedsteads, mattresses, mantle and pier
looking glasses, with a variety of kitchen utensils, &c.

Those who have new or second-hand furniture, which
they wish to get cash for, may avail of this opportunity,
by seading them to the store, at any time before the sale.

Also, 10 pr. green Venetian blinds; 7 elegant piercel iron fenders; 1 coal grate and fender, &c.; 3 pair ele-gant brass shorels and tongs; 10 superfine blue and co-loured fronk coats, fine work.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

ew pattern, and best work.

Also, 2 casks pomice stone—will be sold low for each To Ship Owners and Masters of Vessels. AT PRIVATE SALE .- A very large and valuable

Atlas of Charts. BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON, AUCTION MART, 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET

SALE OF HARDWARE, &c. This evening, at 7 o'clock, at the auction store, A large assortment of hardware, cutlery and japans

A large assortment of hardware, curvey and popularies.

Consisting of fine pen and pocket knives, table and desert do. German and east steel handsaws, 6 and 7 inch knob locks, nest of waiters, bread trays, plated and gilt buttons, pearl do. old English and silver steel rances, brass and plated candlesticks, Scotch braces and bitts, shaving bones, plated bitts, Norfolk and bright thumb latches, scissors, pearl, shell and buck handle pen knives on cards, &c.

Also, without reserve, a large lot of fine gold breast plms, finger rings, gold and silver watches.

Bridles, Harness, &c.

Also, at half past 7 precisely, 20 doz. fancy bridles 20 pr. trace chains, 16 sets loading harness, 15 doz. pla-ted sharps.

Coat & Vest Buttons, Cutlery, dec. This evening, without reserve, from the stage, A fresh lot of Cutlery, Gilt Cout and Vest Butt

A fresh tot of Cuttery, Gist Coat and Vest Buttons, &c.

Consisting of about 120 grace trable gilt coat buttens, 50 do. rich extra gilt do. 75 do. vest do. 60 do. plasted and ball do. 119 do.-pearl shirt do. 300 do. sampender do. 36 do. silver steel razors, superior quality, 120 dos. pen and pocket ivery handle knives, 30 dos. ivery and buck handle do. 20 cards Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives, 60 groce steel knives, form, 24 dos. rule and bone handle pen knives, 6 doz. pearl handle do. 8c.

Also, 36 doz. wrought steel knives and forks, 24 doz. self tip do. 12 doz. buffale do. 42 do bone handle do. 30 doz. C. S. shee knives, 24 doz. shear steel do. 24 doz. C. S. pansel and hand saws, 36 G. S. do. 36 doz.

41 and 41 inch hand saw files, &c.

Also, 50 pair trace chains, &c.

FURNITURE SALE.

To-merrow Morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, at suction store, Numerous articles of Second Hand Furnits Sidebnerd, sofs, obairs, bureaus, washetand Pyramid Stoves.

Also, 2 pyramid stoves, with iron cylinders

Next and well kept Household Furniture.
On Friday morning, 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No. 8
North 8th at.
All the next and well kept household furniture of the late Samuel Pancount, Jr. deceased, by order of the adm'r: the furniture comprises in part as follows: planoforts, sideboard and think cases, lonnager, soft, searctary and book case, mantle and pier glasses, dising table and each, breakfast, eard, and other tables, breasum, venition and ingrain carpets, pictures, entry, astral, and mantle lamps, greats, fenders, &c. one complete set officer, 2 sets every handle kniese and forks, dinner and ten sats china, parlow and chamber chairs, bedsteads, feither books, mattresses, &c. bed and window curtains, easy chair, quantity of table and other lines, & day clock, and a large quantity of kitchia furniture, & ten plate store, ceal and weed, &c.

On Wednesday merning, 10th Feb. bull past 10, without recove, to close sales.

The following articles of user functions: 10 hair sent
softs, 5 recess aideboards. 5 full column large size, 2
play inhies, 2 day, fancy chairs, 10 weakstants 6 pair
card tables, 1 pair closets piller and clarified disciplination of the first clarified and clarified disciplination of the disciplination which are not of good
makes as and of the disciplination which are not of good
makes and of the disciplination which are not of good
makes and on the disciplination which are not of good Printing and Houging Poper at Prin

Salen at Auction

BY R. P. ALLEN & CO. 73 MARKET STREET.

CARD.—Catangule of the Unana and Goods, to be sold to-merrow morning; of 10 of a few words, and complet open for experienced attention of buyers and dealier generally, and well worthy the attention of experience and well worthy the attention of experience and being adapted for faveign market.

PAGRACE SALE.

To merrow morang, 11th February, as 6 passes.

S00 peckages Chine alles campeleing a galest ment of Chine only, elegant rithe.

black levastice helicit, riegant rithe.

Caster over levastice shows, or copred and lines. Caster over levastice showin, or copred and lines. Caster over levastice showin, or copred and lines.

NANKERS,
Will be acted to the offer raie,
2000 ps. manker dye blue nankerns.
1800 ps. manue chap ling ds.
Catalogues will be ready and sampled operation to sale. BRITISH GOODS.

Will be added to our Package Sale of Caston Sil microw meralag. 100 packages fresh imported British and

goods,
Constituting of super new style prints, jacon-and fency muslim, honery, pantaloos stuffs, a ton, cotton bulls, hombanets, circussians, condu-vatorin, gilt cost and vest buttons, black and lastings.

PACKAGE SALE

OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE:
On Saturday morning, the 14th of February,
200 packages Apperiess Manufacture, consisting of egeneral assertment of eclosed and bycors goods, via:
Tickings, plaids, checks, fastings, check, brown and
bleached muslins, shirtings, sheetings, £a.
Alm, will be added to '; e sale, and wid without reserves, the Spring Stock, of about 100 trustes Frankford
Prints, comprising a general assortment,
Also, the entire Stock on timed, from tty: Power Louise
of Mr. John Steel. Particulars to-mayrow.
Coladogues will be ready one Aug previous to the
male.

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS, 34 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

VALUABLE OLD WINES. VALUABLE OLD WINES.
On Thursday meeting, the 12th Feb. at 11 o'check, is the cellar of Warchouse No. 68 South Front-street, cettified to debenture, to close several crossingments.
25 butts, 62 hiele. 16 gr., cashs old Sheiry wine, 18 pipes, 20 hiele. 20 gr. cashs, 20 half gr. cashs of L. F. Madeira wine, of superior quality, 18 pipes 20 gr. cashs superior old Port wine, 20 gr cashs L. F. Tenesith wine, a quantity of Champaigne and Madeira wine, in bottles.

DY GILLINGHAM, MITCHELL & CO. 127 MARKET STREET.

PACHAGE SALE

On Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, of 6 months credit.

150 packages Spring Goods.
Comprising an elegant assestment of prints, combrined pacent usualine, black and coloured tables values ginghame, in imitation of stershcham, famer unuquitrish linens, black merino, circumians, harmount prints drills, furniture dimities, black and coloured hombands quiltings, Italian bine sturing alls, stan's discrime gloom book munica, valuesia anawle, manien, Marroll quilts, furniture prints, & C.

Smyrna Wool at Private Sale 50 bales clean Smyrma Wool of seperior quality GEORGE P. BONNIN, AUCTIONERE, No 68 Queen street, Southwark: PAWNBROKERS' SALE

To-morrow, 11th inst. at 10 o'clock, in the old matchined office, No. 248 South Third street.

A quantity of histochold furniture,
Comprising un-hargenry bureaus, tables, shaire, feather-beds, bedsteads, and tredding, table lines, one elegant silver sugar bowl, and ervam jug, one tea pot, one very superior Ostrich lamp, with chamsey top, race's and women's weiging appared, kinchen fermitire, it. the being unredeamed prefere of a liaumed Pawa Broker, and sold agreeable to the Southwark command.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITRE On Thursday marsing next, 18th inst, 10 o're the Citizens Hotel, Channel at between 5th at Good and next household furniture, comparish logony hair seat soft, bureaus, tables, fancy looking glasses, ingrain carpet, feather hede, in and bedding, wardrobe, west-hand stands, store ing laune, her and har furniture, temblers, de-

ing hasps, her and har furniture, tamblers, decant wines, pitchers, chairs, tables, settee, &c. suitable taverse, kitchen requisites; property of a person dec ing that kind of business. GROCERY FIXTURES, &c. On Monday, the 16th inst. at 10 s'clock, at the B. E. corner of Queen and Fish streets.

The fixtures and contents of a Grocery Store, Consisting of stand cacks, liquer keys, show bottles, counter, shelves, &c. the property of A. Budet, decling that line of business.

CARD.—The subscriber thankful for the very liberal natronage he has received for the last six monting.

CARD.—The subscriber thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last six months, takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that for their accommodation, he has made arrangements as us to enable him to advance to any amount on all himse of homehold and kitchen furniture deposited for public sale, and which goods will be received at the eaction store, corner of south Second and Lombart streets, opposits the new market. The above store having been for many years a well known stand for the cale of furniture, the suctioneer feels no hesitation in station his belief, that all goods left there for sale, will command as good prices as at any other establishment in the city; the greatest pains will be taken to promote the internat of his employers. No extra charge on the articles sent for sale, and the commission on sales as reasonable as possible. Should the store not be open, please apply at the lottery office, at the corner adjusting.

All sales as usual promptly settled as soon as affected.

The days of public sale will generally be or Weinerdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and R. my other time when requested.

DOUBLOONS. THE highest premium given for Doublesses, Spetand South American, by
J. L. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
jan 31—4f Exchange Office, 35 South & street

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
DAILY make INSURANCE on property of
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any similar institution in the United States,
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STREET, either personal or by letter, promptly desided on.
JOS BACON, Secretary
may 7—4 may 7—d

EXCHANGE. DRAFTS, at sight, may always be had be amounts to sait, on NEW YORK, BOSTON, NORFOK, NORFOK, BALTIMORE, CHARLESTON, & C. Of J. L. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Exchange Office, No. 25 South Third separation, 31—tf.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
JOS BY FIRE
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THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the
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company continue to make INSURANCE, class
youry description, against Lon or Insurant by Hill
on forms as district as any similar facilities. By
Charter it is explicated to the single object of TRUE
(NG PROPERTY ON LAND) OR LYING IN
PORT, from tone by Fire, not offered the fact only
y against the distress and rain sunder the test only
y against the distress and rain sunders according
to ravages of that disservance channels.
Applications unade personally, or be been, and
sight streets, Pictorials, within properly
testdock as.

JOSATHAM PASTER

THE LATE FIRE BY THERD STREET

A BRASS SWINGING TURCE, make J. E.
VERIE, belonging to the ASSTANCE FIRE
COMPANT. The bader, by passing to office Library
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BERT HILL, No. 24 SOUTH FOURTH CH ENGLISH and AMERICAN PERFU MENCH ENGLISH and AMERICAN PERFUMENCH Conserving all Law's calabrated Faary Scape,
River's Torotals and Military Sharing Scap, Napha
Soap, Rostand's Manassar Oil, Lawrace of Type and
Labries, Low's Fragrant Perfuse, Renge's & Clout's
Durable lak, London Hair and Tooth Brushes, Smyth's
London Tooth Brushes, in sets, Ward's Lawrender Water, Rolding's Ross Water, Amenite Visages, Antique
Oil, East of Hongri, Extract a' In Marcchail, Extract
to Purtugal, East de Cologue end Lawender Water, in
seast varieties, Vegetable Rouge, Gentlessen's and Lalies Chercang Cosses, Dressing Combs, Rustore and
leissens, Hair Poweler, Powder Poffs and Boxes, and
severy article correspond with the Toilet.
At the shore Establishment - ill constantly be kept de
admire assessment of all the well thrown Fancy Soups,
PERFUMERY and CUSMETICS, manufactured by
N. MITTH PRENCISS, New York, including sithis
Fancy Fears in great variety, Emolhent, Oxyges,
Must, and Otto of Rose Scap, shaving Cales, Connetie, and Otto of Rose Scap, shaving Cales, Connetie, and Otto of Rose Wash Balls, Lip Salve, Lavender
Water, Exprit of Rose, Extract of Rose, Mush, Jenamine and Lavender, Pearl Powder, Carbonic Dentrifice,
he, Re.

Abo, Prentin' 4 sided Ranter Streen. Country Mer-

Also, Prenties 4 sided Ranor Strape. Country Mer-hants and wholesale Dealers emplied on the lowest feb. 4—f.w

JOHN LOVE. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

JOST AND SHOE MAKER,

NO.78 NORTH THIRD STREET, three doors from the Goiden Swan.—Respectfully informs his triends and the public, that he has on hand a large macrosom of Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES, sade of the best state risks and by the first rate Workshoe, which he will sell on reasonable terms. The Subscriber pictiges himself, that every attention shall be paid to give satisfactions of Gentlemen's Buota and Water Proof.

Subscriber a with their patronage. Gentlemen's Buota auril 23—46

Tobacco, Smuff and Segar Store, 10 NO. 44 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE,

WHERE may be had Cigars and Tobacco of the following highly celebrated Breach, visc CHEARS.—Flint's, Martin's and Cabanas's best yellow and brown two remoted genutics) half Spanish do; Commeticat social de; American and Burles; First quality Free cigars, from the laband of St. Domingo.—Noatly sacked in whole, half and quarter boxes.

OHRIVING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.—Baltimore and Richmond Cavendish, manufactured by Mycars, Brown, Cresby and others of equal fasts, old and of superior quality; Larillard's fine but chowing and marking do. in (Ladian' insist and Cavendish do.; Ladound the common making the control of the

smotteset of pilate and feary and tokens peacher and loans, plated a, Tonges and Yualita house, steel Russin feather and japanned citer feb. 4—4f

PRANKLIN LOOKING-GLASS STORE AND MANUFACTORY,

NO. 158 VINE STREET.

THEYON : M'KINLEY beg leave to inform their frients and the public is general, that they are removed their store from No. 54 Market street, to lo. 158 Vine street, where they are and intend keeping a mad, a general associatest of Looking Giasses.—Western, Southern and other Merchania can be supplied in the most remeasible terms.

No. 158 VINE STREET.

BRAWN NUMBERS, 7NION Canal Lottery, 15th class-

of at the lucky Lafeyette office, by
CLINTON & CO.
-d 33 S. Third street, Philad's.

MARINE PAINTING. J. W. WILLIAMS, NO. 23 CHESNUT STREET,

RATEFUL for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that acutes all orders in Marine Painting, Pottraits, of its, fancy or historical, pledging himself that no-shall be deficient as far as Jays in his abilities, to eneral satisfaction.

H. Sign and Ornamental painting executed as new
th nectors and punctuality.

jan 16-4f

STOP AND LOOK! Philadelphia Glass Cutting Manufactory,

Ecoord & Shines,

No. 11 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Between Market and Chemot.

CITY and county trade supplied with every variety of CUT GLASS in sets, or by the single piece, at auction prices. The Subscribers being fifteen years both operators is the above business, think it needless to add any more than they will not be undersold by any in the world.

Oct. 25—d3m

THE MUSEUM Of Poreign Literature and Science, No. 80, for FEBRUARY 1829. 3 this day published by E. LITTELL, No. 136

No. 80, for FEBRUARY 1829.

It this day published by E. LITTELL, No. 186
Charact street.

CONTENTS.—The Brief Career, from the LitteraSouther? The Youngling of the Plock, from the
special of the Duke of Roving, from the MonthLarjew. The Spider and the Fly, from the New
and Gift; these, from the Litterary Souvenir; Meir of Lorenzo de Ponts, from the Aionthly Review;
Ponts of Life, from the Bijou; An Historical Acat of Subways in the British Morropolis, from the
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from the Review; Three was Silence
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Albright's Columbian Syrup, superior to Proceed for the core of the following Syrup, the core of the following Syrup, and involvants UICEE, LWEE and RESOLUTION of INTERNATION of the STORE AND AND ADDRESS of the MOUTH and THROAT; SYPHILIS and all discuss arising from the improper was of AICEUNY.

As a reason of Specific ordice, or channer of the blood, this remedy processes involvable powers; it improves the appetite, and has also the two constraints when the constraints are of despring the able of that yellow believe the second of despring the able of that yellow believe to a common in Milesse consistent.

The Columbian Syrup may be had of Worther Morris, Druggied, covers of Fourth and Wood street, Joseph Reckert, covers of Fourth and Wood streets, Joseph Reckert, covers of Fourth and Wood streets, Joseph Reckert, covers of Fourth and Calbornill streets, Joseph Reckert, covers of Fourth and Calbornill streets, Joseph Reckert, covers of Fourth and Calbornill streets, Joseph Router, Covers of Third and Calbornill streets, Joseph Router, Covers of Third and Calbornill streets, Joseph Router, Covers of Third and Areh streets, and No. 29 North Third street, when numerous highly respectable certificates of street performed by the above Medicine, may be seen.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30-tf No. 103 Arch str JOHN PARR, TAILOR, Orders executed with nestrons and despatch, in a

LEAF TOBACCO. CEROONS CUBA TOBACCO, of the first quality.

do. spetted.

do. St. Domingo do. yellow and wrapper.

2000 lbs. Marytand Fillers. For sale by

A. J. BUCKNOR,

N. E. corner of Union & Second streets, and 14 Areads.

jan. 20—17

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 1, ron 1829.

To be drawn on Saturday, February the 21st,
1829, 42 number Lottery—6 drawn ballots.
SCHEME.

306.....10

drawn numbers, each.
Those 36 tickets having on them the 3d and
4th drawn numbers, each.
Those 72 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th
or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the late firm of STE-PHENS & WARWICK, Drapers and Taylors, either by bend, note, book account, or otheries, are re-quested to call on Nathaniel E. Warwick, surviving partner of the above firm, at his residence, No. 34 North Fifth Street, and make payment. And all having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accounts duly authenticated for payment, as he is de-sirous of settling their accounts immediately.

sirous of settling their accounts immediately.

NATHANIEL E. WARWICK
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branshes, at the old stand, No. 34 North Fifth Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and hopes by strict attention to business, and unremitted exertions to have the marit their natronage.

jan. 19—tf please, to merit their patronage,

B. LATOUCHE,

'NO. 142 CHESNUT STREET, HAS the honor to inform the public, and the ladies particularly, that he has engaged a first rate PASTRY COOK, recently from Parie, which will enable him to accommodate ladies and and gestlemen with ONETE PEES. YSTER PIES of different sizes, and at the following

\$1 50 ets. | \$1. | 75 ets. | 50 ets. | 25 ets. | 121 ets. | 61. Balls, weddings, and other parties, can be furnished on giving two days notice, with Boned Turkey, Beef a la mode, Game Cold Pies, and every elegancy of French Cookery.

A BOY WANTED, FROM 12 to 14 years of age, to attend in a Store. Jaquire, first door above the Post Office, FRANKLIN PLACE. feb. 3-tf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE, AND VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY, No. 102 WALNUT STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth streets. MOSS & WALTON RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand, and they intend constantly to keep a good steck of first rate, well dried SOUTHERN FEATHERS, for highteness. RESPECTFULLY in

Also, the first quality ENGLISH and DOMESTIC Ticking.

M. & W. beg to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they may rely upon having every article in the above line, of the next materials and workmanship, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. VENITIAN BLINDS, with new and ornamental frents, painted in green and fancy colors, warranted of the best materials, at reduced prices.

N. B. WINDOW CURTAINS and BED FURNITURES made up and fixed according to designs of the latest London and Parisian Fashions. CARPETS and FLOOR MATTING neatly fetted.

P. I. WILTBOHN, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he har opened an affice for the purchase and sale of stocks, bills of exchange, fee.

Also, pend notes of hand disconated at a fair rate, and Money advenaged on other securities, and all business in the Commission Line attended to P. I. WILTBOHN.

Broker and Commission marchest, No. 3 Back Alley, in the rear of the Marchante Coffee House.

jan 16—dim

WANTED WHITE WOMAN, who is fally able and willing to do the washing, Irealize, and plain cook-

NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISVILLE. NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISVILLE.

New steam bost Uncle Sam, Capt. Halbert, 500 top.

Calcdonia, Russell, 320

Daniel Boone, Lanadale, 350

Cavalier, Recder, 220

Criterion, Beckwith, 200

The abeve boats are substantial and swift, and comminded by experienced men. One of them will be in New Orleans during the acason, and goods bewarded to any port on the Obio, Mississippi, Camberland or Tennesses Rivers, by

YORKE, MACALESTER & Co.

Commission Merchants, New Orleans.
For further information, apply to
MACALESTER & YORKE,
jan. 16—tf
No. 8 Minor street.

SELECTED RHUBARB ROOT PERSONS in the habit of thing Rhubarh, can be supplied with a very superior article at Mouse's Drug and Chemical store, N. E. corner of Cheanut and Seventh streets,

ner of Chesnut and Seventh streets,
Philudelphia.
Also, on hand, a great assoriment
of fresh Lozenges, Wistar's Genuine
Cough Lozenges, Carbonste of Soda, Gum Pectoral, Tolu Lavender,
secachuanha, Ginger, Coltafoot, Magnesia, Peppermint,
arconric. Rose, &c. aregoric, Rose, &c.
Also, to be had as above, a general assortment of free
Prugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail.
jan. 28—Im

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ELIZABETH KRIPS & JESSY CHAMBERLAIN, deceased, trading under the firm of KRIPS & CHAMBERLAIN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th of June last. ELIZABETH KRIPS, N. E. corner of Second and Spruce streets.

THE REMEMBER ME. A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY MISCELLANY THE favourable reception given to this work has induced the publisher to make arrangements for its continuance annually, and every exertion will be made to render it attractive. Contributions of suitable articles are respectfully solicited; and it is particularly requested that they may be sent on or before the first of May next, at which time asswers will be returned, and for such pieces as may be accepted, a liberal compensation gives.

134 Channel street. sation gives.

E. LITTELL,
feb. 5-4f 136 Cheenet street.

> 18 19 21 THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF 5.000 DOLLARS.

BEING the second highest Prize in the 15th class Union Canal Lottery, drawn yesterday, and the highest Prize sold in Philadelphia, was bought at the luckiest office in the city, the abode of

No. 16 North Pourth street.

DRAWN NUMBERS,

31 13 21 37 18 19 We hope to receive a vote of thanks from Congress, or from the Post Master General himself at least, because of our contributing so much to the increase of the revenue in his department. Ever since we sold the Prizes of \$50,000, and \$10,000, in the 14th class Union Prizes of \$50,000, and \$10,000, in the 14th class Union Canal Lottery, we were kept busy answering letters from almost every state in the Union. But, when to these two magnificent Prizes we add the Prize of \$5,000, sold yesterday by us, there is no inference whatever of deblow import to be drawn from the premises, as far as regards distant customers of ours—but downright positive fact, that every man will naturally send an order for tickets—(if he wants any)—to the only house where there is no stambling block in his way to fortune. As a proof of our extraordinary run of luck, we subjoin a list of Prizes sold by us in different classes of the Union Canal Lottery, beginning with the Tenth class, drawn September 13th, 1828:—

6 16 42, a Prize of \$12,000 8 17 38,.....4,000 6 13 37,......50,000 6 21 28,.....10,000 18 19 21, 5,000

-881.000 This has never been equalled by any office in Ameri-ca. Let every man therefore judge fairly, and every man will acknowledge that ours is the winning post. CLEMENTS & CO.

16 North Fourth street. PEACH MOUNTAIN COAL THE subscribers, who are the only venders of this superior article in this city, have a few tons remaining on hand, which they offer for sale.

Orders left at our Office, No. 6 Minor street, running from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Chesnut, or at the yard, on the Schuylkill, 2d wharf below Fair Mount, will meet immediate attration.
jan. 6—ti J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

WRITING ACADEMY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he continues to give lessons in Penmanship, in a superior style to any other taught in this city, and to write with double the facility of any other system taught in the Union. Specimens of improvement will warrant the above. From twelve to thirty lessons will enable a person to write a good bold, legible hand, and three lessons will show the great utility of this system over all others ever taught.

He will produce as great improvements in six Lessons, as any System from England can in eight, and a superior style to any ever taught in the United Kingdom. This was acknowledged by Thomas Duncan, a Professor of Penmanship, from London.

N. B. His rooms are open from seven, A. M. to ten, P. M. Ladies are accommodated in a separate room.

Lessons will be given at their private residence if required.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed an incalculable improvement on his new system of Bookkeeping since April, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from ten to twenty Lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this useful science, without fail.—The subscriber has examined about one hundred sets of books, in the first counting houses in this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms and extensive explanation on the science.

R. MEGONEGAL.

No. 206 Race street, opposite Franklin Square. WRITING ACADEMY.

R. MEGONEGAL,
No. 206 Race street, opposite Franklin Square.
References.—Lippincott & Richards, Jennings &
Thomas, Townsend Sharpless, T. & W. H. Hart, Third
street, T. C. Rockhill, Michael Nisbet, and particularly their Book-keepers. Merchants and Good Book-keepers, are invRed to examine his late improvements on
Book-keeping and Peamanship, they will be admitted
with their own cards.

NOTICE. A DMINISTRATION of the goods and chat-tels, rights and credits of EDWARD TWELLS, deceased, has been granted to the subscribe. All per-sons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having demands, to present their se-counts, to JOHN C. LOWBER, 104 Walaut street. WHARTON CHANCELLOR, Administrator.

LADIES. quested to call and examine the most beautiful assortment of Combs ever before offered; among others the slegantly carried open work toys, tuck combs of various patterns, side and front crescent combs to match. The above articles, made only by the Subscriber, are warranted to be far superior, both in strength and Seauty, to the East ladis Cembs.

N. H. Cherod emistral all descriptions remised so as

look equal to new, at M. J. LITTLE BUYE, jan. 14—tf No. 46] North Spoond street. COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED with all and every article is the Book and Stationary line, at very LOW PRICES, and on the most favorable terms, by J. ORIGO, No. 9 North Fourth street.

Blank Books of all descriptions, made to order.

W. S. GITT SOMANIAL MENT.

He to Charry street, two shorts below Signs proved,
A. G. RICHARDS.

EXPECTEULLY returns his anasors thanks
to + THE LADIKS! of the and other cities
thoughout the Union, for part favours, and in happy to
the street the particular and finitering notice taken of
SUPERIOR MANNER of WASHING and DRESSING of CASHMERE, MERINO and CANTON
CRAPE SHAWLS BILK, MATUNS, &c. &c. WARRANTING the COLOCKS NOT TO FADE, and
LOWKING EQUAL TO NEW.

LONKING EQUAL TO NEW.

N. B. A. G. R. with pleasure informs his friends and the public, that he has received from Europe, by a late arrival at New York, a fresh supply of materials for osting colors, superior to any he has ever used, which will, of course, enable him to give his work a greater days of closure. THREAD and SILE LACE washed and to

LADIES' SHOES, ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR. THE cheapest establishment for LADIES'
SHUES, in Philadelphia, is at the Subscriber's,
who offers, for cash, shows of various descriptions, warranted, and equal to any in the city, at the low price of
the per pair.
76 South Fourth street, five doors above Walnut st.
dec. 16—d3m

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, DRAMATIC REPOSITORY,

No. 92 South Third street, below Walnut.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have opened a Circulating Library and Dramstic Repository. at the above place, where they intend to keep a general assortment of Novela, Romances, Plays, &c. and hope, by attention to business, to receive a share of the public patronage.

WEIKELS: HUNN,

patronage.

WEIKEL'S HUNN,
No. 22 South Third steet, below Walnut
N. B. They have also for sale, a general assortment of
Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Melo-dramas, Farces, comis Songs, Prints and Stationary, which they will sell on
the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

feb. 2-tf

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

January 27, 1822.

CEALED Proposals will be received at the City Commissioners' Office, until the fourth day of February, 1829, for digging out and graduating Schuylkill Fifth street, between Walnut and Spruce streets; the earth to be removed to Rittenhouse Square. The proposals must specify the price per cubic fyard for executing the work, and must be endorsed "Proposals for digging out and graduating Schuylkill Fifth street, between Walnut and Spruce streets."

Ry order of the Commissioners.

Jan. 31—44F JOHN NORVELL, City Clerk.

SCHUYLKILL COAL,

AT \$7 50 PER TON. THE Subscribers have for sale a large supply of Pencock Schuylkill Coal, of superior quality, from Keim'z, Pott and Spohn, Young's and other approved mines, which they will deliver where it may be ordered in the City or Northern Liberties, at \$7.50 per ton

2240 lbs.

Orders left at our office, No. 6 Minor street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Chesnot—at James McCormack's, No. 391 North Second street—or at the yard, on the Schuylkill, second wharf below Fair Mount, will receive immediate attention.

jan. 6—tf J. R. > J. M. BOLTON.

AMERICAN CORN AND GRASS SCYTHES. A LARGE assortment of CORN AND GRASS
SCYTHES, of American Manufacture, for sale by
G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
jan. 21—dif No. 149 Market street.

HASTINGS & CHESTER'S
CAMPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 111 CHESNUT STREET,
Corner of Franklis Place, next the Post Office.

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

No. 194 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber offers Family Bibles, Testaments; English Readers, Geographys and Atlas; Greenleaf's and Murray's Grammars, and others; Compy's and Webster's Spelling Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Memorandum and Blank Books; Blank Books, Memoraidum and Blank Books; Books, warranted to be bound in the strongest in Teachers supplied with School Books of all descrion the lowest terms. Blank Books bound to ordiclamp as any establishment in the city, by jan. 23—6m hment in the city, by
JAMES CHESNUT.

BACK GAMMON TABLE, AND CHESS BOARD MANUFACTORY.

THE above mentioned articles are manufac-tured and sold wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, in the city of Philadelphia.

For the convenience of wholesale and country deal-ers, they are made of three different sizes, and to pack in one nest, but each size may be had separately, if so requested. requested.

This being the only manufactory of the kind in this city, the subscriber considers that no further comment on the subject will be necessary.

GEO. ALCHIN,

feb. 4—2m

No. 163 Vine, near Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA

SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY No. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. fully inform their friends

and the public generally, that they have removed their Store to No. 26 SOUTH FOURTH TREET, opposite the Indian Queen Hotel, where the manufacture and have constantly on hand, a greater variety of Fancy silk, sewing silk, worsted and cotton Suspenders, than has heretofore been offerthan has heretofore been offered for sale in this City—including a general assortment of A. L. VANHORNS' late improved and Patented spring roller Suspenders, with Springs attached to the Rollers in front, making them in point of ease and durability far superior to the Roller Suspenders formerly used, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms Also. Russian belts. Vest springs.

Wholesale and Retail. Also, Russian belts, Vest springs, Cravat stiffners, Silk, hair and patent leather stocks, Sewing silk webbing Manufactured and sold as above. Country Merchants and others dealing in the ab N. B. All kinds of Suspenders repaired. VANHORN & PIMM.

MARYLAND SEGARS. 45.000 MARYLAND SEGARS, yellow and well made. For sale by A. J. BUCKNOR, N. E. corner of Union & Second streets, and 14 Arcade,

A CARD. N. SCHERR, Piano Forte Manufacturer,
N. W. corner of Eighth and Market streets,
stways grateful for the patronage of his friends and the
public generally, takes pleasure in announcing that in
the past few weeks he has been enabled to replenish his
wareroom with an assortment of Pianos, of the first
quality of tone, and various exterior of netoest and most
fashirm while designs which he offers his to fashibnable designs, which he offers on his usual mo-derate terms, to those who may be pleased to encourage his exertions to render his work acceptable.

DR. CHAMBERS REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

REWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has neet with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To scoure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the remainer remedy for Intemperance, are signed by gainst imposition, the directions accompanying the counce remedy for Intemperance, are signed by lance II. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Paneing, succes-Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Sold in Philadelphia exclusively areas, and

No. 315 south Second street, at ELLIS & MORRIS, No. 56 Chesunt street.

PIANO FORTES

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

dec. 20

W. P. TATEM.

INFORMS the pub-tic that he conducts miners at No. 14 SOUTH

EIGHTH Street, when Guiters,
Copper Pumps and Men-surce for grocers,
Stills of various sixes,
Hatters plank and dye Ket-

Washing and Preservin Kettles, Mineral Water Apparatu

Lehigh Caol.

Copper Work of every discription made and repa
the most reasonable terms.

A number of second hand founts for sale low. WANTED,

A SUPERINTENDENT for a Cotton Facwould be preferred.

Also, a first rate Throstic Spinner. None need apply but such as can produce unquestionable recommendation of their sobriety, and practical knowledge of the minees. Apply to

jan. 17—tf MACALESTER & YORKE, TO MANUFACTURERS. THE Subscribers having the Agency for the sale of MACHINE CARDS, will execute Orders, and have them delivered in this City tree of expense or risk, from the Mahufacturies of W. WHITTEMORE & Co., J. & J. A. SMITH & Co., ISAAC SOUTHGATE & Co., SILAS EARLE, PLINY EARLE, and JONES & WOOD, all of Massachusetts.

They also keep up hand an extensive assortment of SHEET and FILLET CARDS, together with WHITTE MORE'S, SMITH'S, SARGEANT'S, & EARLE'S HAND CARDS, both for Cotton and Wook. Apply at their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 149 Market street, Philadelphia. G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE. Comb Plate, Cleaning Combs, Fullers' Jacks, may also be had of them. ers' Jacks, may july 12—diy leo be had of them.





THE SUBSCRIBER PESPECTFULLY informs his friends, that he still continues to manufacture Combs and Looking Glames of every description, and has on hand an extensive assortment, which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, a variety of Fancy Articles and Japanned Ware.

JOHN ELLIOTT,

163 Market street, 2 doors below Fourth, North sale.

[ch. 3—16]

THE BOSTON VOLUME THE owner of the Boston volume, a Philadel-phia Dentist, when he gave it into the hands of advertiser, taid, "here is an American book on the

Page 5.—" The utility of popular treatises on the teeth may be inferred from the success they have met with in

may be inferred from the success they have met with in many parts of Europe.

As the same causes exist here, which, in the old constry destroy the human teeth, it may not be amiss to make an attempt to disseminate information on a subject of such universal importance, had it been taken up by any other person, the public would not now experience this intrusion upon their patience."

Page 33.—"Some persons as if fearful that the Destists may not have sufficient employment, endeavour to encourage inattention to the teeth. Instead of acknowledging that disease urises from external means, they impute its origin to internal causes, when, in almost every instance, disease is the insvitable consequence of neglect." The Boston writer proceeds here at great length, proving the importance of timely stopping disease is the teeth, which naturally increases if left to itself, the same as in every other part of the human frame.

The next communication will contain Mr. James' re-marks upon the immense value of early attention being paid to the teeth, as tending to guard the body against that dreadful disease—Consumption. Office, No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race stre

N. B. It should be remembered that the teeth grow at all times of the year, and may justly be compared to trees or plants in a hot house.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist. CHEAP BOOKS.

GEO. W. DONCHUE, No. 188 South Second street, four doors above Pine street, has constantly on hand, a general assortment of MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, which he offers for sale at ver reduced prices.

Teachers and others supplied on accommod

N. B. The highest prices given for rags.
jan. 5—dif

BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and still continues to manufacture, BRUSHES, of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances.

Country merchants and others, who deal in the article, will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices is as moderate as will be found in the city.

Dec. 6—tf

MIERS BUSCH.

OF ANOTHER CAPITAL O A PRIZE of \$5,000, was obtained at the FAR-MERS and MECHANICS LOTTERY and EX-telow Dock. Delow Dock.

The following are the drawn numbers in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 12, the drawing of which took place in Washington City, on Tuesday last:

12 8 44 2 23 33 49.

JOHN MONELL, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-lic, that he still continues the above business at his old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where he will be happy to furnish all articles in his line on the most reasonable terms. Six or eight Pantaloon and Vest makers was

KING'S FASHIONABLE

Hat and Cap Store. FINE Subscriber having taken the subscriber having taken the store formerly commend by F. H. COOKE, 30 South faith street, (Shakapeare Building) where he intends keeping the best, cheapest and most elegant gentlemen's, youths' and children's fashionable hats and caps, which are offered in the greatest variety, of every shape and fashion, seitable for all seasons. The subscriber assures his friends and the public, that hate of equal, if not superior quality, can be obtained much cheaper than at any other smiler establishment in the city.

N. B. Country nerchants and others, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before they purchants.

Alen, HATS made to order at the shortest action. FURS taken in exchange for hote, nov. 27—if THOMAS L. RANG.

THILL & HDGAR, No. 68 North Second street, five doors above Arch,
ANUFACTURERS of Military Trimmings,
Couch Lace, Fringe, Cord, &c.

L. Durders from any part of the United States will
be thankfully received, and executed at the shortest as-

To the Ladies who talue their Health. MRE subscriber respectfully in-floring the Lades in peticul, but more particularly heads of stantilies, that he will receive orders othic establishment, No. 51 North Three street, to make Endice Boots as well as public

Ladies keep your feet dry, Gentlemen keep your fost dry and your beads cool. Here in mind that damp fust is the handmuid of intemperance.

P. S. Ladice measures taken at their dwellings, at any time, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 6 in the evening.

WEBSTER'S CHEMISTRY.
OWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street,
have just received from Boston, the new Edition

A Manual of Chemistry, on the hasis of Professor Brande's, containing the principal facts of the Science, arranged in the order in which they are discussed delilustrated in the Lectures at Harvard University, the United States Military Academy, West Point; Brown University, Amherst, and several of the Colleges in the United States; compiled from the works of the most distinguished Chemists—designed as a Tost Book for the use of Students, and persons attending Lectures on Chemistry. The second edition, comprehending the recent discoveries, and illustrated with nine plates, and several angravings on wood, by John W. Webster, M.D. Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, in Harvard University.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE Foreign Theological Journals & Reviews, No. 14 for February, 1829.

Poreign Theological Journals of Reviews, No. 14 for February, 1829.

CONTENTS—Newnham on Education, from the Christian Examiner, The Great object of Missionary Exterprise, from the Home Missionary Magazine; Meanoirs of Dean Nowell, from the Christian Guardian and Church of England Magazine; They are not Theory from the Spirit and Manners of the Age; The Superiority of the Works of Nature above those of Art, seen the Imperial Magazine; The Natural and Spiritual World, from the Christian Year; British and Foreign Bible Society, from the Missionary Register; To the Missionary of Robert Pollok, from the Spirit and Manners of the Age; Thoughts on Singley is the Public Worship of God, from the New Baptist Missessing; The Sabbath, from the Amelet; The Angel'a Call, from the ame; The Fisherman, from the same; Morsing Walk, from the same; Western Magazine; Merital Register; The Mabbath Bell, from the same; The Rose of Famock Dale, from the same; And is there Care in Heaven, from the Christian Observer; Earth and Houven from the Amulet; A Christian's Day, from the Spirit and Missionary The Christian Fabry, from the Age; Angel's, from the Amulet; The Manners of the Age; Harsman, from the Spirit and Manners of the Age; Harsman, from the Imperial Magazine; The Improvement of Time recommended, from the Kallander, from the Lamer The Morey, from the Christian Observer; The Hout of God, from the Christian Observer; The Hout of God, from the Spirit and Missionary desired the Wisse, from the Christian Observer; Camerale Missionary desired in Magazine; Thoughts on a Besonde W

mealth office, DROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Bo PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Board
Health have provided the necessary pits for the
ception and deprest of privy fifth, vis: Bread or
above Costss street, and one, on Elevands street
Moyamensing. Notice is hereby given, to all per
who may have privise which want emptying, to be
the same elecased and emptical during the cold was
—and if any person or persons ourged in class
privies, shall deposit the filth from the same aother places than those above designated, without
naission first had and obtained from the Board of Sie
they will be prosecuted for the offence, agreeably to
in such case made and provided.

By order of the Heard of Steafth.

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THE Scientific and Mercantile Method of Instruction in this INSTITUTE is such as to family the understanding of the Lessner with the classes and most correct idea of the principles of the science of BOOK-KEPING, by doubt entry, and in relationship to practice, to familiarize the prediction that choice mercantile form and manner of course ion in making his entries, properly used is active business, uniting singulative with elegance, rejucting too less superfluities, yet adopting that which is the most natural, intelligible and useful—edgls of sorting included.

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PRESH HEMP SHED, AC. quantity of frost Hung Soul of growth of 1828, suitable for any as for the nourishment of hirds; it well known that old seed being mainjurious to them. Also, all other sorts of fired a fresh and free from adulteration together. injurious to them. Also, all other sorts of Bird of fresh and free from adulteration—together with usual assortment of fresh and genuine Cartien, and Flower Seeds; Fruit and ornamental Trees Plants; Garden Tools and Implements; Hedge Pruning Shears; the best collection of works on Rock Agriculture, and Gardening, to be frumd in the Distates, including a new and improved adition McMahon's American Gardening, published in 1828 Fish Globes; Bird Fountains; Seed and Ryacian Glasses; Fresh English Mustard and Mustard Seed for needicine; Brown Mustard Seed; Sea Kale, expense to Asparagus; Flower Roots, including the death Receinths, Tulips, Narcisses, Tyger Flower, Takes, Scarlet Amaryllis, &c., and a splendid collection of Double Dahlats of every colour. Also, beganing Every seeds and Box Edging, for garden walts. All which will be sold lower than at any other similar catabilism ment in the city, by A. McMAHON & CO.

Seed Merchasts, No. 13 & Becombet, No. B. Received a fresh supply of Lucarus asset, in 28—11

Dr. La Grange's Consine Ointment, FOR THE SALT RHEUM AND OTHER CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

THIS invaluable remedy, which has steed it test of experience and gained unparalleled a set ty in the cure of this inveterate disease, is respected to the public.

ly in the cure of this inveterate disease, is respectively to the public.

It not only, at once, gives immediate relief in Rhoun, but it immediately cures Tinca Capitis, (exactly called the Scald Head,) Leprony, and all one craptions possible to unhealthy thinkens.

Numerous recommendations might be obtained as appared emuscy, but the proprietor chase that a fair at should be its asky committee.

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